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RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. MACKENZIE
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 2, 1950

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COVER SUBJECT—Unloading chests of tea on the lake at Colombo, Ceylon, where the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia had its origin last January. It is estimated that the six-year plan would involve an expenditure of $5·2 billion, of which $2·2 billion would be provided by the countries involved, and $3 billion would have to be found outside the area. The Commonwealth Consultative Committee, meeting in Sydney, N.S.W., last May, decided to establish a Council for Technical Co-operation, with headquarters in Colombo, and approved an expenditure of $22·4 million for the technical assistance program. The Colombo Plan is outlined in greater detail at page 942 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

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Plan Evolved for Development Of South and South-East Asia

Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and United Kingdom release report outlining program involving expenditure of $5·2 billion—Commonwealth Consultative Committee approved $22·4 million technical assistance plan.

COMMONWEALTH countries have recognized the urgent necessity of relieving the pressure of poverty and hunger on the peoples of South and South-East Asia, and have evolved a six-year program for the economic development of this area. The plan is designed to raise living standards through the vigorous development of natural resources in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam and Indonesia. This should provide the 570 millions who make up one-quarter of the world's population with a measure of hope for their immediate happiness and ultimate prosperity.

An essential factor in the success of this great humanitarian venture, to be known as the "Colombo Plan", is the provision of technical assistance, even though this may involve short-term sacrifices by the participating countries, and the extension of training facilities to students who will ultimately return home to play their part in this program of development. The participating governments have agreed to an expenditure of $22·4 million over a three-year period on this initial phase of the plan, the long-term benefits of which should accrue to all concerned.

Development projects have been prepared for India, Pakistan, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and North Borneo, the general implementation of which has the support of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. It is proposed that assistance should be extended to other countries in South and South-East Asia, and that close co-operation should be maintained with other agencies engaged in similar activities, such as the United Nations. The "point four" program of the United States is designed to achieve corresponding results.

Plan Discussed in Colombo Last January

The "Colombo Plan" first took form at a meeting in Colombo, Ceylon, in January, 1950, of cabinet ministers from seven Commonwealth countries. At a subsequent meeting in Sydney, Australia, last May, it was decided that each country should determine its requirements over a period of six years, on the assumption that assistance would be forthcoming from both Commonwealth and other countries. Another meeting was held in London last September, when the various projects and indicated needs of each nation were considered, and later embodied in a report that has just been made public. It is estimated that the plans, as outlined, would involve an expenditure of £1,900 million, or approximately $5,200 million over a period of six years. Of this sum, £785 million, or $2,200 million, would be furnished by the countries of South and South-East Asia, while the remaining £1,085 million, or some $3,000 million, would have to be supplied by other lands. It was estimated that £246 million, or nearly one-quarter of the amount required from outside countries, would be provided through the release by Great Britain of sterling

balances owned by the countries concerned. The other Commonwealth governments are considering the extent to which they can contribute financially, or in other ways, to the overall program.

It was proposed that 32 per cent of the funds provided should be used for the development of agriculture, including flood control, irrigation and hydropower projects; 34 per cent for transport and communications; 6 per cent for industry and mining; and 18 per cent for urgent improvements in educational and health facilities, and other social plans. Targets for the six-year program include an increase of 6,000,000 tons in the production of foodgrains, an addition of 13,000,000 acres under irrigation, and an increase in electric generating capacity of more than a million kilowatts.

Unceasing Struggle for Existence Recognized

Despite the abundance of human resources, the considerable natural wealth of the area has not been sufficiently developed in the past to ease the growing pressure of population upon the land, the report states. As a result, there is great poverty among millions, and an unceasing struggle for existence. The people's diet in India consists almost entirely of cereals, and in the rationed urban areas the average consumption is only about 12 ounces of foodgrains a day. In Pakistan, which has a wide range of temperatures, nine yards of cotton cloth must suffice for one man during a period of twelve months. The low level of consumption illustrated by these meagre quantities is clearly inadequate by any standard, and the level of food consumption in the whole sub-continent of India is appreciably below what it was ten years ago. The same general picture, with local variations, is presented by every country in South and South-East Asia. Under these circumstances, the urgent need of these countries is to develop their economies, in order that food production and consumption may be increased, and the real income of their peoples may be raised.

During the past five years, political events have moved rapidly in South and South-East Asia, the report continues, and changes have taken place on a scale hardly precedented in world history. Independent governments have come into being, supported by democratic institutions and imbued with enthusiasm for the future welfare of their countries. The horizon of thought and action in the economic, as well as the political field, has been greatly extended, and governments are grappling with the problem of promoting the economic improvement that is indispensable to social stability, and necessary to strengthen their free institutions. It is of the greatest importance that the countries of South and South-East Asia should succeed in this undertaking. The political stability of the area, and indeed of the world, depends upon it, and nothing could do more to strengthen the cause of freedom.

Area is Major Source of Food and Raw Materials

Countries of South and South-East Asia play an important part in world economy. The area is a major source of the food and raw materials consumed throughout the industrialized world. Prior to the Second World War, it provided almost all the world's exports of jute and rubber, more than three-quarters of the tea, almost two-thirds of the tin and one-third of the oils and fats. These key products have for generations flowed into the great trade routes of the world. Rubber, tin and jute products

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earn dollars in the Western Hemisphere, while tea and oils are shipped to Europe. In return, industrial products of the West, such as textiles, machinery, iron and steel, flow back to the area.

Two features of this world-wide trade are especially significant in relation to present difficulties. First, the area has traditionally had a large trading surplus with North America, and a deficit with the United Kingdom and Western Europe. The earning of this dollar surplus in trade with South and South-East Asia was an important factor in enabling the United Kingdom and Western Europe to finance their own dollar deficits before the war. Thus, the dollar earnings of South and South-East Asia were a significant element in the world's multilateral system of trade.

Secondly, the main impetus to the development of South and South-East Asia, which helped to make possible a world-wide pattern of trade, came from a steady flow of capital from the countries of Western Europe, and more especially from the United Kingdom. While this flow of investment may not have been adequate to permit as rapid social and economic progress as might have been desirable, it nevertheless provided the basis for the development which has taken place in the area over the past hundred years. There can be no question but that external finance must continue to be made available, if the constant pressure of population is not to depress living standards still further.

Since the end of the war, both these features in the economy of South and South-East Asia have been transformed. Dollar surpluses have in many countries been replaced by dollar deficits, while the flow of new capital into the area has dwindled away as a result of the disturbance caused by war and the reluctance of private investors to risk their savings in the face of new uncertainties. Under such circumstances, it is clear that the vital interests of countries in South and South-East Asia, as of the rest of the world, require the restoration of the area to its key position in world trade. The strengthening of their economies through the resumption of a large-scale flow of capital is essential to any permanent increase in productivity and living standards. At the same time, it is a condition of the higher level of trade on which a stable world system can be based.

Co-operative Approach to Problems Visualized

The Commonwealth Governments, represented at Colombo in January, 1950, took the initiative in considering international action in dealing with the problem of maintaining political stability in South and South-East Asia, because three-quarters of the people of that area live in countries that are members of the Commonwealth, and the whole area is one with which the governments concerned have close political and economic ties. But the initiative was taken in no exclusive spirit. It was contemplated from the beginning that all countries in the area, which were not members of the Commonwealth, should be invited to participate on equal terms in whatever plan could be devised to lead to international action. It was recognized, moreover, that the resources required for the effective development of South and South-East Asia were considerably more than the Commonwealth itself could provide, and that it would therefore be necessary to seek the co-operation of other countries.

The Commonwealth Consultative Committee, which was created at Colombo, met at Sydney in May, and undertook to draw up a practical and realistic plan of development for a six-year period, to run from the middle of 1951. The preparatory work was put in hand, and it was decided to provide immediate funds for a technical assistance scheme for the area.

An improvement in the welfare of the peoples of South and South-East Asia is a vast human endeavour, the report continues, and the community of free nations stands to gain immensely by it. The political stability of the countries of the area is possible only in conditions of economic progress, and a steady flow of capital from more highly developed countries is essential for this purpose. The conception of the Commonwealth countries' approach to the problem is that a fresh impetus should be given to economic development in South and South-East Asia, in order to increase production, raise standards of living, and thus enlarge the volume of trade around the world, from which all countries may benefit.

Countries Have Great Cultural Traditions

From an economic point of view, people of South and South-East Asia are poor. These countries are rich, however, rich in the dignity of peasants tilling the soil, and in the wisdom of teachers and scholars. They also possess incalculable capital in the form of traditions of civilizations which are older than history itself; traditions which have produced treasures of art and learning, and which still mould the minds and spirits of their peoples. The worst effect of poverty has been to cloud and circumscribe these human assets. They must be liberated, so that they can contribute towards the self-realization of individuals, towards the fulfilment of national aspirations, and towards the enhancement of the lives of other peoples throughout the world. The progress of science and technology has suggested ways in which this may be done; and in an age when other countries are increasingly reaping the advantages of scientific and industrial advance, the hastening of a similar process in Asia cannot safely be delayed.

Speed is necessary, however. In a world racked by schism and confusion, it is doubtful whether free men can long afford to leave undeveloped and imprisoned in poverty the human resources of the countries of South and South-East Asia, which could help so greatly, not only to restore the world's prosperity, but also to redress its confusion and enrich the lives of all men everywhere.

Norwegian Tourist Traffic Greatly Increased

Oslo, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—During the past summer the number of foreign tourists visiting Norway increased by 39 per cent, as compared with 1949. From January to August the number of foreign tourists totalled 407,000, while the total figures for the whole of 1949 and the prewar year 1939 amounted to 390,000 and 239,000, respectively. This year over two-thirds of the tourists arrived by car, principally from Sweden, the balance by rail, boat and air.

Venezuela to Export Iron Ore Early Next Year

Caracas, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The first iron ore shipments from Venezuela to the United States are expected to commence in January next year. A stockpile of this ore is already being created at Puerto de Hierro, the deepsea port on the Gulf of Paria, opposite Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. The American firm in charge of these operations has announced that exports to the United States will probably reach three million tons annually.

Advancement of South-East Asia Aided by Colonial Development Corporation

United Kingdom organization making substantial contribution to the agricultural and industrial development in British colonies—Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak receiving aid to develop resources and industries.

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

SINGAPORE, November 6, 1950.—The Colonial Development Corporation, which was established by the United Kingdom under the Overseas Resources Development Act of 1948, is contributing substantially to the agricultural and industrial advancement of South-East Asia. The purpose of this organization is to raise the level of production and the standard of living in British colonies, to increase exports through the establishment of new industries, by the provision of technical assistance and the application of modern techniques. It is expected that the corporation will assist materially in the economic and social development of Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak.

In Malaya, plans have been made to increase the present insignificant production of cocoa in the state of Trengganu. This project envisages the planting of 300 acres of cocoa over four years with further extension if the initial development is successful. This enterprise is being established in conjunction with private enterprise and will be operated by a private firm of estate managers. If successful, this project may become the foundation of an important new industry in the Far East.

The corporation is assisting the Federation of Malaya, which is facing a grave shortage of electric power. The Federation is preparing to set up a Malayan Electricity Board, which plans to take over existing power plants and to expand electricity supplies. Proposals include the erection of a thermal generating station with a capacity of 80,000 k.w. and a hydro-electric scheme with a capacity of 100,000 k.w. The corporation has agreed to finance the completion of part of these projects to the extent of £3,750,000 in the form of a convertible debenture loan to the Electricity Board.

The corporation has established a building society in order to assist the people of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya in financing the erection of their homes and thus assist in relieving the acute shortage of housing. Loans are made on very favourable terms and the Colonial Development Corporation is investing Straits $20,000,000 in this enterprise.

In North Borneo, the corporation, in conjunction with private enterprise, has set up a joint company to develop five hemp estates and one coconut estate. The investment in this enterprise is £233,000. Also in North Borneo the corporation is experimenting with rice production, utilizing mechanical agricultural equipment.

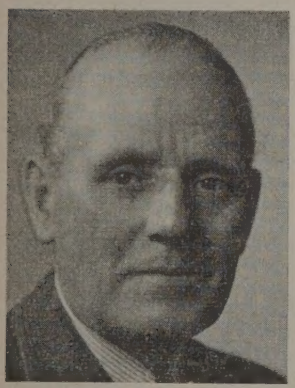
Oil Palm Estate Being Operated in Malaya

A recent development, approved by the Colonial Development Corporation, is the establishment and operation of an oil palm estate of 10,000 acres in Johore state for which the sum of £1,300,000 will be expended. The corporation is also investigating assistance and development of the pineapple industry by the extension of pineapple planting and improved methods of production and marketing. The corporation

has under active consideration participation in the re-settlement of the squatter population in Malaya into economic self-supporting units of small-holders, each with a plot of land of approximately five acres. An estimated expenditure of £2,000,000 is planned for assistance to the squatters.

A somewhat different development now under consideration by the corporation is for the development of industrial estates and the provision of assistance and loans to all types of light and secondary industries. These industries will be established in industrial estates under the management of the corporation in factories of a standard type with communications, water, power and other utilities provided by the corporation.

W. B. Gornall Retires This Month



W. B. Gornall

William Bramwell Gornall, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural) in London, England, since April, 1946, is retiring from the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, effective December 2, 1950. He will be succeeded, in London, by D. A. B. Marshall, who has been transferred from The Hague. Mr. Gornall was born in Northampton, England, on December 2, 1885. He took an engineering course, in London, and followed this with a course in agriculture, in Nova Scotia. Mr. Gornall joined the Department of Agriculture, as Fruit Inspector in Regina, in November, 1922, and in April, 1926, was appointed Assistant to the Fruit Commissioner, in Ottawa, being promoted Chief, Extension of Markets Division, in Ottawa, in January, 1930. Three years later, in September, 1933, Mr. Gornall joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, as Fruit Trade Commissioner, in London, and in April, 1946, was promoted Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), in London. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1914, he enlisted in the Canadian Army, and saw service in Great Britain and on the continent, retiring in May, 1919, with the rank of lieutenant.

Demand for Labour in Norway Increased

Oslo, October 27, 1950.—(FTS)—According to a recently completed census, there will be an increased demand for labour in Norwegian industries from now till May, 1951, amounting to 12,250 workers. During the same period last year, these industries increased their labour force by 1,500.

The largest estimated demand is in the shipbuilding industry, which will require a further 3,000 men, this industry having shown a decline of 500 men last year. The mechanical workshops will require 1,300 men, other iron and metal-working industries, 1,600; the mining industry, 500; the wood-refining industry, 600; and the textile industry, 650. The only industries expecting a reduction in the number of men employed are the flour mills and the match factories.

Industrialists state that the prevalent shortage of skilled labour is due mainly to the small difference in pay for skilled and unskilled workers, so there is no incentive to become fully qualified.

Ceylon Has Controlled Marketing Scheme for Fisheries Industry

Fishermen becoming independent as result of co-operative societies—Ceylon government buys fish at guaranteed prices, replacing middlemen traders—Molluscs are most important source of export revenue.

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of articles on political and economic conditions in Ceylon, reproduced from the 1949 Annual Report of that Dominion. An office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service will be established next month in Colombo.)

THE FISHERIES of Ceylon are divided into six main groups, namely, the marine fisheries, fresh water fisheries, prawn fisheries, pearl fisheries, chank fisheries and window pane oyster fisheries. The lot of the individual fisherman is a poor one, in general, and the nature of his calling does not include provision for the next day. The result is that the actual fisherman gets only a fraction of the value paid by the consumer. Efforts were made to organize the fishermen into groups, which in due course functioned as co-operative societies. This organization has proved an unqualified success, and it is gratifying to note that the fishermen are becoming independent.

The condition of the Ceylon fisheries was so backward that a sub-committee was appointed in 1941 to investigate and to recommend ways and means of improving the industry. Perhaps the most important step carried out was a government controlled marketing scheme, where fish were sold at stabilized rates. A start was made in 1941 with the organization of co-operative fishing societies, which obtained financial assistance from the government. It was soon realized that financial assistance alone, would not serve to lift the fishermen from the morass of debt, since they were invariably indebted for long periods to the middlemen traders. The government, therefore, stepped in, in place of the trader, and bought the fish at guaranteed prices, thus performing two necessary functions—(*a*) giving the fishermen a better price for their produce, (*b*) purchase and sale of fish by government, which meant that the fishermen paid back the loan in produce. The government thus recovered the loans with a nominal interest of 3 per cent. The success of the scheme may be noted from the fact that, in 1945, Rs.639,250 was given on loan and 5,117,694 pounds of fish were purchased. In 1946, Rs.1,120,667 was given on loan and 4,627,405 pounds of fish were purchased, and in 1947, Rs.930,351 was given on loan and 2,587,760 pounds of fish were purchased. Besides financial assistance, fishermen were given extra rice and foodstuffs, sailcloth, yarn, hooks, etc., at controlled rates. There are at present 39 registered co-operative societies and 36 unregistered groups, functioning as co-operative bodies. It can now be said that the fishermen are becoming independent of the trader and are making an attempt to market the produce themselves, a unique achievement if one understands conditions in Ceylon.

Fish Sold at Controlled Prices from Stalls

In order to dispose of the vast quantities of fish purchased, stalls were opened in various parts of Colombo, and fish sold to the consumer at controlled prices in an effort to keep down the steadily mounting cost

Ceylon—Entrance to Colombo.

of living. Fish was also despatched to other provincial towns by road and rail for sale at regulated prices. A house-to-house delivery of fish by means of vans was also started in Colombo.

The second great advance was the use of mechanized methods. The fishing trawler *Raglan Castle,* which was purchased by the government in 1945, performed valuable service, and up to December, 1948, had made 62 trips and brought in 1,786,984 pounds of fish. The proposals for future mechanization include provision for 12 trawlers, excluding the smaller drifters and seines. There are also on order four ice plants with cold storage, so that fresh fish can be made available independent of the seasons and monsoons.

It may also be mentioned that salt is issued free of excise duty to bona fide fish curers. This course of action was found to be necessary as the local dried-fish was gradually being ousted from the market by cheap imports from India and the Persian Gulf.

The government expects to stabilize the fishing industry on a scientific footing. It is hoped shortly to concentrate on research, and efforts are now being made to purchase a suitably equipped research vessel.

Fresh water fish have been looked upon with disfavour on account of the muddy flavour of most of these varieties in Ceylon. The present proposal is to import carp, which have been successfully experimented on in India and South Africa, in an endeavour to improve the stock

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of indigenous fish. With this in view, a series of rearing ponds have been built near large water areas and stocked with young fry. When old enough, these will be transferred to rivers and tanks.

Molluscs Are Most Important Export of Fisheries

From the point of view of export revenue, the most important fisheries are the molluscs; (i) *Pinctada margaritifera,* the pearl oyster; (ii) *Placuna placenta,* the window pane oyster; and (iii) *Turbinella,* the chank.

As regards the pearl oyster, the several inspections carried out after the 1925 fishing have given no encouragement for a successful fishery for some years. The last inspection, which was in 1946, showed a disappointing spatfall and the almost complete disappearance of the adult oyster.

With regard to the window pane oyster, the last fishing was in 1937, which resulted in a catch of 1,200,600 oysters, giving a total weight of about 300 tolas of pearls. This brought in a revenue of Rs.18,000.

There is no market for chanks in Ceylon. They are generally exported to India, where there is a good market. A royalty of Rs.12·50 per thousand is collected on all exports. It is proposed to place the chank fishery under government control.

The fisheries of Ceylon are now being regularized and, with the passing of the Fisheries Ordinance, stricter control of all matters pertaining to fisheries is envisaged, including regulations of foreign companies operating in the Indian Ocean and landing fish in Ceylon, regulation of fresh water fisheries under licence, registration of boats and nets, etc. The provisions of the ordinance will also help to collect more accurate statistics than have hitherto been possible.

External Trade of Northern Ireland Increased

Belfast, October 18, 1950.—(FTS)—The total trade of Northern Ireland in 1949 amounted to £352,599,000, compared with £334,319,000 in 1948. Imports were valued at £188,732,000 (£177,382,000 in 1948) and exports at £163,867,000 (£156,937,000).

The estimated value of goods imported from and through Great Britain was £152,766,000 (£141,072,000), while direct imports from the principal countries of consignment were as follows: Republic of Ireland, £11,165,000 (£10,061,000); Canada, £4,255,000 (£3,790,000); Belgium, £4,147,000 (£5,085,000); United States, £2,079,000 (£1,698,000); Australia, £1,741,000 (£1,918,000); U.S.S.R., £1,197,000 (£2,428,000); Argentina, £1,037,000 (£4,495,000).

Imports were classified as follows: Food, drink, and tobacco, £42,158,000 (£42,778,000); raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, £21,927,000 (£20,671,000); articles wholly or mainly manufactured, £118,155,000 (£108,336,000); livestock, £188,732,000 (£177,382,000).

Export values were: Food and drink, £26,201,000 (£22,116,000); raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, £4,129,000 (£3,804,000); articles wholly or mainly manufactured, £92,618,000 (£85,397,000); tobacco and cigarettes, ropes, cordage and twine, and value of ships and aircraft built and repair work done for owners outside Northern Ireland, £30,619,000 (£35,993,000); livestock, £10,300,000 (£9,626,000).

The estimated value of goods exported to Great Britain and to other countries via Great Britain was £154,759,000 (£147,918,000), and the declared value of goods exported direct to all places outside the United Kingdom was £9,108,000 (£9,019,000). Exports direct to Canada in 1949 totalled £188,000 compared with £122,000 in 1948, and £541,000 in 1947.

Philippines Trade With Canada Higher in First Half of Year

Value of goods exchanged totalled 23·1 million pesos as compared with 16·8 million pesos in same period of 1948—Canada retained position as the third trading nation, following the United States and Japan — Exports to Canada increased by 236 per cent.

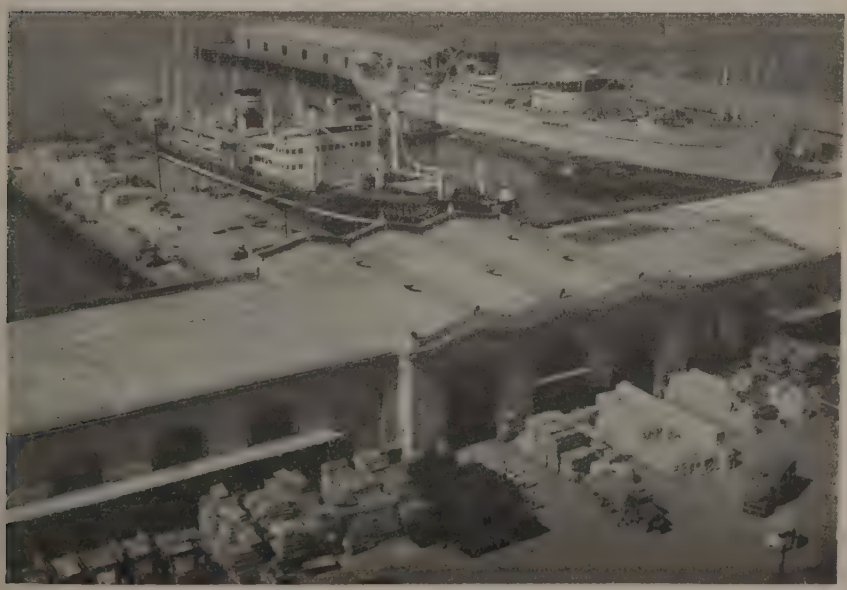
By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—Statistics quoted in this article are from Philippine sources and consequently do not coincide with those issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is probably due to the usual factors of different methods of compilation, time lag and local discrepancies. One peso equals $0.50 Canadian.)

MANILA, October 23, 1950.—Canada retained its position as the third trading nation with the Philippines during the first six months of 1950, surpassed only by the United States and Japan. While the overall trade of the Philippines was below that of a year ago, Canada and Japan were the only two countries that recorded trade gains.

The total trade between Canada and the Philippines amounted to 23·1 million pesos, of which imports from Canada totalled 17·9 million pesos, and exports to Canada were valued at 5·2 million pesos. The corresponding figures for the like period of 1949 are as follows: Total trade 16·8 million pesos, imports from Canada 15·3 million pesos, and exports to Canada 1·5 million pesos. Philippine imports from Canada accounted for 4·71 per cent of the total imports and increased by 16 per cent, while exports to Canada accounted for 1·86 per cent and increased by 236 per cent over the January-June period of 1949.

Philippines—Part of harbour area in Manila.



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The principal commodity group imported from Canada was grains and grain preparations valued at 15·6 million pesos, consisting mainly of wheat flour, as against 9·6 million pesos in the like period of 1949, a gain of 62·5 per cent. The import of grains accounted for 87·4 per cent of the total imports from Canada.

Philippine Imports from Canada

	1950 Jan.-June	1949 Jan.-June
	(Pesos)	
Grains and preparations	15,620,164	9,681,114
Mineral oils	31,796	.....
Paper and manufactures	357,588	1,103,560
Dairy products	50,108	.....
Automobiles and parts	3,384	20,758
Machinery and parts (except agricultural and electrical machinery)	424,662	711,514
Electrical machinery and apparatus	28,526	139,552
Tobacco	12	6
Fertilizers	906,334	1,998,088
Fish and fish products	82,998	357,514
Leather	12,310	8,314
Jute and other fibres	45,460	.....
Vegetables and preparations	6,562	78,318
Other commodities	305,994	1,204,114
Total	17,875,898	15,302,852

Gains have been recorded in imports from Canada of mineral oils (petroleum products), dairy products, jute and other fibres, and leather. On the other hand, severe declines were recorded in imports of paper and paper manufactures, machinery and parts, electrical machinery, vegetables and fertilizers. The declines are attributed to the drastic import control and foreign exchange control regulations which have been in force since December, 1949, in an effort to conserve dollar exchange.

Exports of Philippine products to Canada in the first half of this year have made a notable gain over a year ago and are attributed primarily to the increased shipments of copra, which were valued at 3·9 million pesos and accounted for 75 per cent of the total value of exports to Canada.

Philippine Exports to Canada

	1950 Jan.-June	1949 Jan.-June
	(Pesos)	
Copra	3,949,341	654,077
Desiccated coconut	621,983	374,367
Base metals	252,000	82,000
Logs, lumber and timber	71,443	28,067
Scrap metal	.....	22,000
Shells and manufactures	3,241	.....
Abaca	252	.....
Other commodities	340,581	365,032
Total	5,238,841	1,525,543

With the exception of scrap metals, for which there were no exports to Canada in the first half of 1950, substantial increases were recorded in both the value and quantity of desiccated coconut, base metals, and lumber shipped to Canada.

World Dictionary of Post Offices Being Printed

Berne, November 7, 1950.—Distribution of the new edition of the International World Dictionary of Post Offices, being prepared by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, will be delayed until the end of next March.

Exports from Great Britain Reached Record Level in Month of October

Total exceeds £200 million mark for first time—Shipments to Canada and the United States reach new highs—Imports also increased, but visible balance was lowest since July, 1946.

By J. E. P. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON, November 21, 1950.—British exports in October reached the record monthly total of £202·2 million, exceeding the £200 million mark for the first time, according to preliminary trade figures issued by the Board of Trade. This provisional figure is over £30 million greater than for September and £21·2 million above the average for the third quarter of the year.

Imports were set provisionally at £223 million or £13·3 million above the third quarter average. With October re-exports valued at £9·4 million, the excess of visible imports (valued c.i.f.) over visible exports and re-exports (f.o.b.) was £11·5 million, the lowest monthly figure since July, 1946. It compares with an average of £31·5 million per month for the first three-quarters of this year, and £25·2 million per month for 1938.

Provisional cumulative totals of export and import figures for the ten months of 1950 reveal exports at £1,836·7 million and imports of £2,131·5 million, resulting in an adverse visible balance of £294·8 million.

Exports to North America at All-time High

Exports to North America in October were of record proportions and were valued at U.S.$70·3 million, which represents a U.S.$9·2 million increase over the average for the third quarter. Of the total sum, U.S. $36·6 million (£13·1 million) represent exports to the United States and U.S.$33·7 million (£12 million) exports to Canada.

United Kingdom financial circles point out that these record figures should not be regarded as exceptional or indicative of a divergence from the general trend. The September figures were abnormally below those of August, and if the September contraction could be explained as a delayed effect of the August holidays, presumably the October rise can be attributed to the previous month's trading experience. On the other hand, the improvement in the September and October totals over the preceding eight months of the year is larger than the corresponding increase in the same period of 1949.

The narrowing adverse visible trade gap in October is related to the high export and re-export figures rather than to any contraction in imports. Imports in October were £29 million above the preceding monthly figure. Imports, while higher on average than in the similar period of 1949, are running below the level prevailing before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. It would seem that the full effect of the unusually large gains in commodity prices which have taken place since the commencement of the Korean campaign have not been reflected in the trade figures released by the Board of Trade.

Trade Notes

GREECE

Four Electric Power Projects Started in Greece

Athens, October 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Site preparation work has commenced on the first group of power projects under an extensive nationwide electrification program. This first group of power projects includes construction of hydro-electric power plants on the Ladhon River near Pidima Bridge, Vodas River at Agra, Louros River at St. George Springs, and a thermal electric power plant at Aliveri on the Island of Euboea. These plants, which have been designed to produce 50,000, 40,000, 5,000 and 68,000 kilowatts respectively, are to be completed in from two to three years. The national electric power program, which is based on a year's survey of the power resources, potentialities and requirements of the country, conducted by a United States engineering firm, will cost an estimated $85,000,000.

Greek Grain Elevator Again in Full Operation

Athens, October 3, 1950.—(FTS)—The grain elevator of 20,000 metric ton capacity at the port of Piraeus, built in 1937 and severely damaged by enemy action in 1941 and in 1944, is once again in full operation. The elevator, which is equipped with bucket lifts, belt conveyors, dusting equipment, automatic weighing machines, electric lighting and power system, and self-powered travel gantry pneumatic unloading towers, has an unloading capacity of 320 metric tons per hour.

Reconstruction, which was begun in 1948, cost U.S.$550,723 in foreign exchange, and 3,400,000,000 drachmas in local currency. Almost all of the mechanical handling equipment has been replaced. The grain unloading, transferring and storage capacity of the elevator, is again at prewar level.

Greek Waters Free of Mines

Athens, October 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine has announced that Greek waters have been cleared of mines, and ships are now permitted to sail in them without restriction.

Greek Industrial Production Rises

Athens, October 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Federation of Greek Industries has announced that industrial production in July rose to 109 per cent of the average 1939 level, as against 105·5 per cent for June. Since March the general index of industrial production has exceeded prewar levels and continued to show an upward trend.

On excluding electric power, which has reached 190 per cent of prewar production, the general index stands at 100·5 per cent of the prewar level. The following industries have made marked progress since the end of the war, as indicated by the current percentage of their 1939 production: Artificial fibre, 790 per cent; ice and refrigeration, 310 per cent; drug and pharmaceutical, 240 per cent; brewing, 230 per cent; aluminum manufacturing, 230 per cent; cigarettes, 173 per cent; electrical household

appliances, 160 per cent; and household and sanitary earthenware, 140 per cent. The remaining industries have either almost reached or exceeded prewar production, with the exception of the following, which are still far below: Shipbuilding and repairing, 5 per cent; carpets, 10 per cent; hats, 40 per cent; and chemical fertilizer, 32 per cent.

Large Fish Imports Authorized for Greece

Athens, November 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Provision is made, under the trade agreement between France and Greece, concluded in Paris in August, 1950, for the import during the twelve months ending June 30, 1951, of dried, smoked, frozen and salted fish, except sardines in brine, to a value of 30 million French francs, and canned foodstuffs, including canned fish, to a value of 100 million French francs, although the quantities and varieties are unstated and have been left to the discretion of the Greek Ministry of National Economy.

"Grand Bank Wet Salted Codfish" Preferred by Greece

Athens, November 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Greece prefers what was once known in this market as "Grand Bank wet salted codfish", ranging from 12 to 26 inches in length, packed in bales, to "Labrador standard ordinary cure", packed in barrels or bales, as tendered at the August 17 adjudication of the Union of Codfish Importers. It is also reported that there is a market in Greece for what was known here prior to the war as "shore fish", from Newfoundland.

INDIA

India Continues to Deration Petrol

New Delhi, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—In pursuance of its policy for progressive derationing of motor spirit, India has abolished petrol rationing, with effect from September 1, throughout the states of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, Coorg, Hyderabad, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Delhi. The derationed area around Bombay city has also been extended to cover several smaller towns. Bombay city itself was "derationed" some time ago in common with Calcutta and Madras, the other two main ports.

Unfavourable Weather Lowers Opium Production in India

New Delhi, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The annual report of the Opium Department shows that in 1948-49 there was a reduction of 23 per cent in the supply of opium for internal consumption. Indents of different administrative authorities totalled 4,608 maunds (one maund equals 80 pounds), as against 6,000 maunds in the previous year. Nearly 36,000 bighas (one bigha equals approximately one-half acre) were under poppy cultivation. Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the average yield per bigha declined from 9·40 pounds to 8·82 pounds, and the Opium Department made a profit of Rs.841,690 as against Rs.2,020,703 in the previous year. Opium poppy is cultivated extensively in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces and on the hilly slopes of northern India, but the government is taking steps to eliminate gradually the use of opium except for medicinal purposes, and in many states its consumption is prohibited to the general public, addicts being granted special licences.

India Has Unfavourable Trade Balance With Pakistan

New Delhi, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The value of goods imported under the recent Indo-Pakistan trade agreement, which was in force from April 21 to September 9, amounted to Rs.157·7 million, while exports during the same period were valued at Rs.116·9 million, showing an adverse balance of about Rs.41 millions. Out of the 4 million maunds of jute (one maund equals 80 lb.) covered by the agreement as being supplied by Pakistan, and against the value of which India's exports were mainly made, it is understood that only 3·5 million maunds have reached India. Discussions regarding the supply of raw jute are still going on, but it is considered unlikely that any new agreement will be entered into.

India Experiments With Newsprint from the Paper Mulberry

New Delhi, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Investigations made at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, show that paper mulberry, botanically known as broussonetia papyrifera, can be successfully used in the manufacture of newsprint. Paper mulberry is a fast growing species and attains pulpwood size (13″ to 16″ girth) in seven to ten years' time, as against 60 to 70 years in the case of spruce or fir. As an experiment, the newsprint manufactured from it was used for one issue of an important Indian "daily", and was found to compare favourably with foreign newsprint in colour and printing qualities. The commercial potentialities of the material are at present being considered.

Indian Government Building Machine Tool Factory

New Delhi, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The building of the government machine tool factory at Bangalore, which will occupy 350 acres, has now begun. To begin with, the factory, supervised by Swiss technicians, will assemble machine tools from components imported from Oerlikon's of Switzerland, and the first consignment of assembled tools will leave the factory within six months. Gradually the manufacturing processes will be taken up, with special emphasis on a large range of precision tools whose manufacture has not hitherto been attempted in this country. The third stage will be the handing over of the management to Indian personnel trained in the factory and in the Oerlikon works at Berne.

"Bombay Duck" to be Made Available by India

New Delhi, November 25, 1950.—"Bombay Duck", a variety of fish in plentiful supply off the Bombay coast, will become a dollar earner when its exportation to the United States and Canada commences shortly. A plan for canning this fish is now under consideration. Samples of this fish, which is often associated with curry dishes, have already been sent abroad, and found to be rich in vitamin content.

India to Import Large Quantities of Sugar

New Delhi, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—It is understood that India, with the assistance of the United Kingdom government, has made arrangements to import 25,000 tons of sugar which will reach this country within the next three months. This is the first instalment of the government's import program for 100,000 tons of sugar, which it has been decided to import in an effort to bring down the prices of Indian sugar and stimulate local production. India's sugar industry is centralized in the eastern United Provinces, where 31 factories are located, but sugar cane production in this area has been steadily decreasing for some years, necessitating

stringent rationing and price control over the whole country. The torrid climate of Madras has been found more suitable for cane production than northern India, and the question of removing some of the factories, at present working to only 50 per cent of capacity, to south India is being considered.

SCOTLAND

Harris Tweed Industry in Scotland Affected by Price Increases

Glasgow, November 9, 1050.—(FTS)—The Harris tweed industry is likely to be hard hit by the increase in wool prices. Yarn which cost from 5s. to 5s. 6d. a pound a year ago now costs 14s. 6d. a pound, and the price of finished tweed is expected to rise to about 35s. a yard when the stocks of high-priced wool come into use.

Because of its trademark definition, Harris tweed manufacturers may use only wool produced in Scotland, sales of which take place eight times a year. Half the total Scottish clip is sold in October and November, when there is a tendency for buyers to force prices up to an uneconomic level. It is felt that, if sales were spread more evenly throughout the year, especially to cover the period from June to August, prices might become more stable. Representations to the Scottish Department of Agriculture, with a view to changing the dates of the wool sales, are now being considered.

Scotland May Export Lobsters to the United States

Glasgow, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The market for lobsters caught off the north and west coast of Scotland may soon extend to the United States under a scheme being considered by the Scottish Agricultural Organization Society, Limited. It is indicated that lobsters are commanding such high prices in America that Scottish fishermen could sell their catch there, at a profit, even if transport by air were involved. One problem in the industry is that lobsters are most readily caught at a time when the market for them is poor. It is suggested that storage tanks be provided in which the lobsters could be kept alive until required.

Six Ships Launched in Scotland During October

Glasgow, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Six ships were launched on the Clyde in October with a total gross tonnage of 31,260, bringing the output for the first ten months of 1950 to 68 vessels of 330,466 tons gross, a reduction of 10,000 tons compared with the same period of 1949. The heavy program in prospect for the remaining two months should result in a considerable improvement over last year's launching figures.

Ship-repairing activity on the river continues brisk, with work progressing in five different yards on a total of some fifty ships.

United States Firm Establishes Factory in Scotland

Glasgow, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The Burroughs Adding Machine Company, of Detroit, has opened a new factory on the Vale of Leven Industrial Estate. Covering 180,000 square feet of floor space, it employs 800 workers. The Detroit firm established its first United Kingdom plant, which is still in operation, in 1898 in Nottingham.

Television Station Being Built in Scotland

Glasgow, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Construction of the new Scottish television station has started, and the British Broadcasting Corporation hopes it will be brought into service by the end of 1951.

Establishment of Branch Plants in Scotland Considered

Glasgow, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The availability in Scotland of power, natural resources and labour is enjoying the close attention of industrialists contemplating the establishment of branch plants. The Board of Trade and the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) are both interested in five new enterprises, three of them of United States origin.

SOUTH AFRICA

Drought Hits South African Wheat Crop

Cape Town, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—An estimate prepared by the Economics and Markets Division of the Department of Agriculture places this season's wheat crop at 6,107,000 bags of 200 pounds each. This estimate is based on conditions prevailing during September. The damage caused to wheat by the severe cold snap early this month, especially in the Orange Free State, is not reflected. The extent of this damage cannot yet be determined.

According to the chairman of the Wheat Industry Control Board, frost and drought combined have caused losses in wheat which will probably amount to 1,000,000 bags. He stressed the difficulty of estimating losses at this "awkward" stage of the season, but said that there was little doubt but that great damage had been done.

South African Production and Stocks of Butter Set New Record

Cape Town, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Notwithstanding drought in many parts of the country during the last few months, the production and stocks of butter in this country have reached an all-time record. Total production for the 1949-50 season amounted to 55,000,000 pounds, due mainly to mid-winter rains and the excellent grazing which followed. Butter in cold storage during September totalled 6,875.000 pounds. Previous figures of butter production are: 1947-48, 47,824,000 pounds; 1948-49, 46,674,000 pounds. During the last three months, 400,000 pounds of South African butter has been exported to the Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia.

South Africa Will Produce "Volkswagen" Cars

Cape Town, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Production of Germany's "people's car", the volkswagen, will begin next January at the Studebaker assembly plant at Uitenhage. Negotiations which have been in progress for several months have been completed and the first two pilot models were landed in Port Elizabeth a few days ago.

The cars, with their radical beetle-shaped bodies—the engine is in the rear and there is no bonnet, the windshield continuing in a smooth line to the front bumpers—attracted considerable attention when they were driven through Port Elizabeth on their way to Uitenhage.

It is understood that the government has agreed to allow the company to import sufficient parts for 300 cars in the period January-June next year. By doing this, it is expected to promote a reciprocal export of wine from the Western Province to Germany. The volkswagen has a four-cycle air-cooled engine in the rear, developing about 12 horsepower. It will retail at under £400.

South Africa Discovers Plant With Valuable Chemical Properties

Cape Town, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The chemical properties which form the basis of widely used endocrine preparations, including Cortisone, have been discovered in a plant which grows wild, and in great profusion in parts of Cape Province. The South African representative of a firm of British chemical manufacturers has announced that this discovery would mean a big, new export for South Africa.

It has been known for some time that plants of this family possessed the properties necessary for the manufacture of the preparations, but varieties hitherto found in Mexico and the United States were not sufficiently strong in these properties to be of any value. Exhaustive tests have been made of the specimens collected, and they have been found to possess the necessary properties in a high degree. A few plants are now under test in London.

It is not proposed to manufacture the preparations in South Africa, but the chemical properties will be extracted from the plants locally before export.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Malaya Tests New Tree Types for Commercial Use

Singapore, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The forested area of the Federation of Malaya is approximately 75 per cent of the total area of 51,000 square miles. It is estimated that 28,000 square miles is potentially exploitable. Exports of Malayan timber now total in excess of Straits $8,500,000 per year and are rapidly increasing. While there are about 2,500 known tree species in Malaya, many of these are not utilized, and tests are being undertaken which may bring new types of trees into commercial use.

Thailand Railways Recovering Slowly from War Damage

Singapore, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The Royal State Railways of Thailand, the country's only railway system, is completely owned and operated by the government. Since the end of the war, the Thai railways have operated under serious difficulties due to extensive and still unrepaired war damage to rolling stock, workshops, yards, and bridges. As a result, the volume of railway traffic, with the exception of passenger traffic, has remained well under prewar levels, although railway services are continuing to improve. The entire railway system totals 3,285 kilometres of trackage of metre gauge. Practically, without exception, all lines are single-track and the majority of locomotives are wood-fired. Prior to the war the state railways made connections with the Malayan railways at two points in the south. Neither of these connections has been operative since the war. Deliveries of rolling stock in 1949 are estimated to be 50 steam locomotives, 30 diesel locomotives, 500 freight cars and 70 passenger coaches. It is understood that diesel locomotives have been ordered from the United States, while steam locomotives, passenger coaches, freight cars and rails have been ordered from Japan.

Indonesia and India Conclude Trade Agreement

Singapore, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Indonesia and India have concluded a trade agreement which extends from October 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951. The trade agreement provides for the exchange of goods worth Glds.74,000,000. Indonesia will ship palm oil, copra, tapioca, maize, spices, wood, hides, tin and other commodities to India, and India will export to Indonesia textiles, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel products and machinery.

Thailand Rice Industry Making Rapid Recovery

Singapore, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—The rice industry in Thailand is rapidly recovering from the ravages of war. In 1945, Thailand's exports of rice totalled 1,215,853 metric tons of milled rice. Thailand's average exports prior to World War II totalled approximately 1,500,000 metric tons of rice. It is improbable that the prewar figure can be achieved for some time, but if proposed irrigation works are completed and transport facilities are extended in the backward areas, it is probable that Thailand would be able to produce 2,000,000 metric tons of milled rice for export annually.

SWEDEN

Swedish Steel Plant to Expand Capacity

Stockholm, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—Sandvikens Jernverks AB. will have a capacity of 120,000 metric tons of steel ingots a year upon completion in the near future of the scheduled additions to the company's steel-making facilities. Sandviken has also planned an expansion of its capacity to produce rolled and tubular products, as well as sponge iron.

Swedish Exports to West Germany Increased in August

Stockholm, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—Official figures relative to the geographical distribution of Swedish trade for August reveal a heavy increase in exports to Western Germany to Kr.77,903,000, exceeding those to Britain which totalled Kr.67,451,000. Imports from Britain, however, remained at the high figure of Kr.109,576,000 against Kr.55,078,000 from Western Germany. Rising exports were also shown to Brazil, totalling Kr.26,405,000; Argentina, Kr.28,729,000; the United States, Kr.27,677,000, resulting in a small favourable balance in trade with the Western Hemisphere for the first eight months of the year. Exports for the month totalled Kr.495,953,000, an all-time record, with imports of Kr.508,618,000

Swedish Virus-free Seed Potatoes Exported to South America

Stockholm, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—A shipment of virus-free potatoes, developed by the Swedish Institute for Plant Research and Cold Storage at Nynähramm during four years of work, was recently forwarded to Buenos Aires by the Jomnson Line's cargo liner *Amazonas*. Virus diseases in potatoes are subject to the South American climate. Experiments are now in progress for the development of virus-free seed of varieties suitable for Sweden which, if successful, would increase the Swedish crop by 15 per cent.

Swedish Trade With OEEC Countries Substantial

Stockholm, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—OEEC countries received 64 per cent of Sweden's total exports and supplied 63 per cent of Sweden's total imports during the first eight months of 1950, according to the Swedish Board of Trade. In the corresponding period of 1949, when the total value of Sweden's foreign trade was considerably lower, the OEEC countries received 63 per cent of Sweden's total exports and supplied 60 per cent of total Swedish imports.

Traffic at Swedish Port of Gothenburg Highest on Record

Stockholm, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—Intense activity during the whole year indicates that the Port of Gothenburg will mark a new record in its turnover for 1950. Import and export freight totalling 6,000,000 tons passed through in the period July, 1949, to June, 1950. Compared with the base year 1938, shipping shows a volume of 118 per cent for the first six months of 1950; freight traffic 139 per cent, or 160 per cent exclusive of coal and oil. Exports stand at 146 per cent and imports at 136 per cent. Registered tonnage is 12 per cent above 1949. Compared with the first half of 1949, imports increased 37 per cent and exports 31 per cent.

Sweden Perfects Optical Marking Method in Ship Construction

Stockholm, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—As a result of one year's exhaustive tests and experimentation, Götaverken shipyard, Gothenburg, has succeeded in perfecting a new optical method of marking steel plate and ribs for cutting in shipbuilding to the point where its reliability permits its use even in the construction of large vessels.

Swedish Import Prices Higher

Stockholm, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—The general import price index of the Board of Trade rose thirteen units to 346 in the month of September (base year 1935 equals 100). The rise was mainly attributed to higher prices of items such as wool, hides and skins, colours and dyes, finished steel, non-ferrous metals, rubber, and coconut oil.

Swedish Industrial Production Rising

Stockholm, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—After the end of the summer holidays, the volume of Swedish industrial production rose by 52 points to 191 for August (1935 equals 100), or two per cent above August, 1949, though four per cent below June of this year, according to the index of the Federation of Swedish Industries. Aggregate production for the first eight months of this year stands at four per cent above 1949. The largest increases are shown by lumber, followed by capital goods, mining and engineering industries, pulp and paper, with only slight regressions in textiles, shoe and leather industries.

Swedish Automobile Plant to Double Production

Stockholm, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—Owing to the increasing demand for the Swedish Volvo automobile in overseas and other foreign markets, the Gothenburg plant is now being expanded to provide for an annual production of 45,000 units instead of the present 20,000.

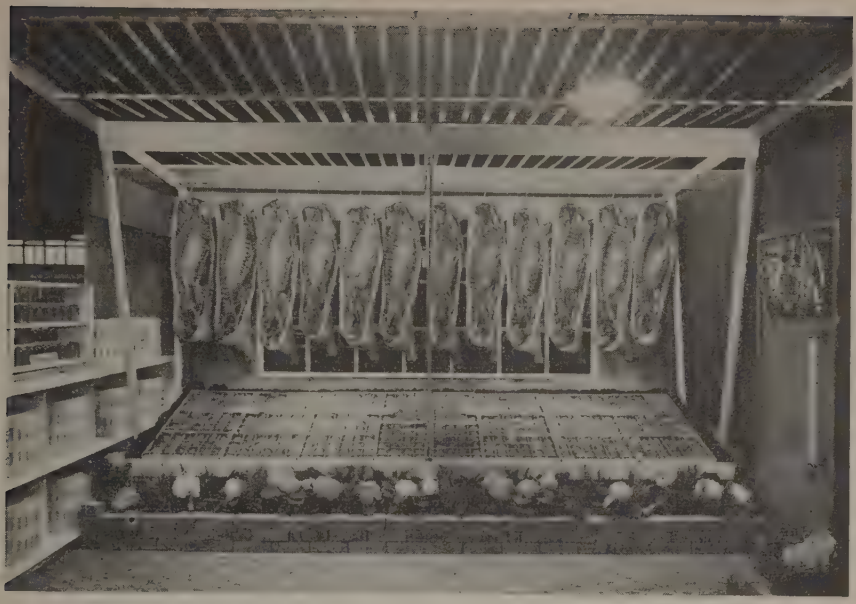
Canadian Display at London Dairy Show Created Very Favourable Impression

Apples, bacon, cheese, chickens, eggs and honey aroused interest among large proportion of 95,000 visitors—Canada was not entered this year in competitive classes.

LONDON, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Canadian apples, bacon, cheese, chickens, eggs and honey on display at the recent London Dairy Show aroused considerable interest among a large proportion of the 95,000 visitors. The Canadian stand provided a suitable setting for the produce. The rich, smoky brown of the Wiltshire sides formed the background, while the varying reds of the "Delicious" and "McIntosh" apples in the foreground blended in well with the golden-hued honey and the deep yellow rounds of cheese, which were displayed on white sectional shelves, flanking the left side of the stand. An information office was provided for the benefit of visitors who wished to discuss the display and agriculture in details with Canadian Trade Commissioners and other officials.

Requests for literature concerning Canada were far in excess of the available supply this year, one farmer and his wife being so disappointed on learning that all brochures had been distributed that it was decided to give them a sample copy of "Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer", tacked to a notice board. They apparently went away contented with this presentation, in homely terms, of Canadian agriculture and dairy production, closely associated with a statistical presentation of the British import situation. An apple recipe brochure, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, was very popular.

London—Dairy Show, indicating location of Canadian stand on the second floor.



London—Display of Canadian apples, bacon, cheese and honey at Dairy Show last October.

Photo by Maillard.

Some disappointment was expressed by British bacon agents that Canada had not entered the competitive classes this year, as they felt the sides of bacon on display would have captured all the prizes. A number of farmers, who had the appearance of prosperous businessmen, took a keen interest in the Canadian bacon, conceding that the conformation, uniformity, type of carcase and general appearance were good. It is evident that Canadian bacon has acquired a very considerable reputation in the United Kingdom. South Africa was awarded the first three places in the bacon competition, with Australia capturing fourth place.,

Canadian cheese was not entered in the competitive classes this year. New Zealand won both the Bledisloe and Hanson Trophies for "Dominion Cheddar", with Australia placing second. The appearance of Canadian cheese on display was superior to that of entries from the other dominions, though it is not possible to compare the respective qualities.

The tendency in the dairy farm machinery section was obviously directed towards perfection of the existing models, rather than to innovations, with special attention directed towards hygienic methods of handling milk, such as the display of mechanical equipment, including cream separators and coolers. This section included exhibits of a wide variety, ice cream machines, refrigerating equipment and mobile shopping vans.

New Generating Plant Being Built in the United States

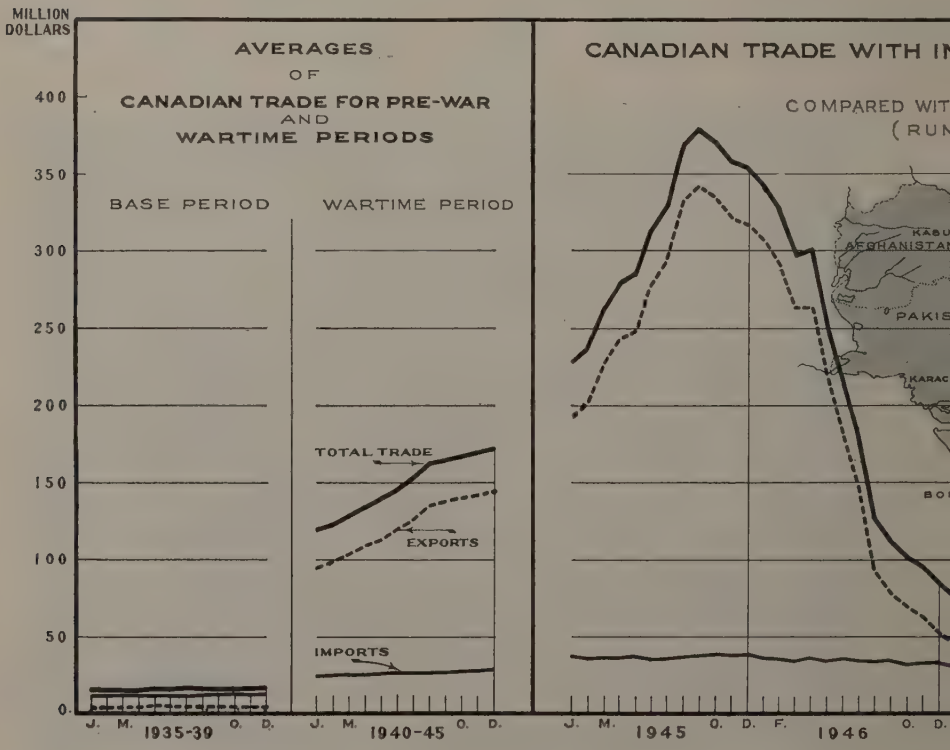
Detroit, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Plans for a new generating plant on the St. Clair River have been announced by the Detroit Edison Company. Including the transmission and distribution facilities, the new plant will cost more than $35,000,000. Capacity of the St. Clair plant will be in excess of 300,000 kilowatts or 400,000 horsepower. It will bring the company's capacity to more than 2,600,000 horsepower.

Canadian Trade with India, Pak

IMPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended August					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Afghanistan	[1]	[2]	2	[2]	98	0·2
Burma	[3]	.....	32	0·1	.....	.....
Ceylon	3,839	31·7	12,507	30·7	14,683	29·6
India	8,272	68·3	26,709	65·6	33,465	67·5
Pakistan	[3]	.....	1,457	3·6	1,333	2·7
Total	12,112	100·0	40,707	100·0	49,579	100·0

[1] Less than $1,000. [2] Less than



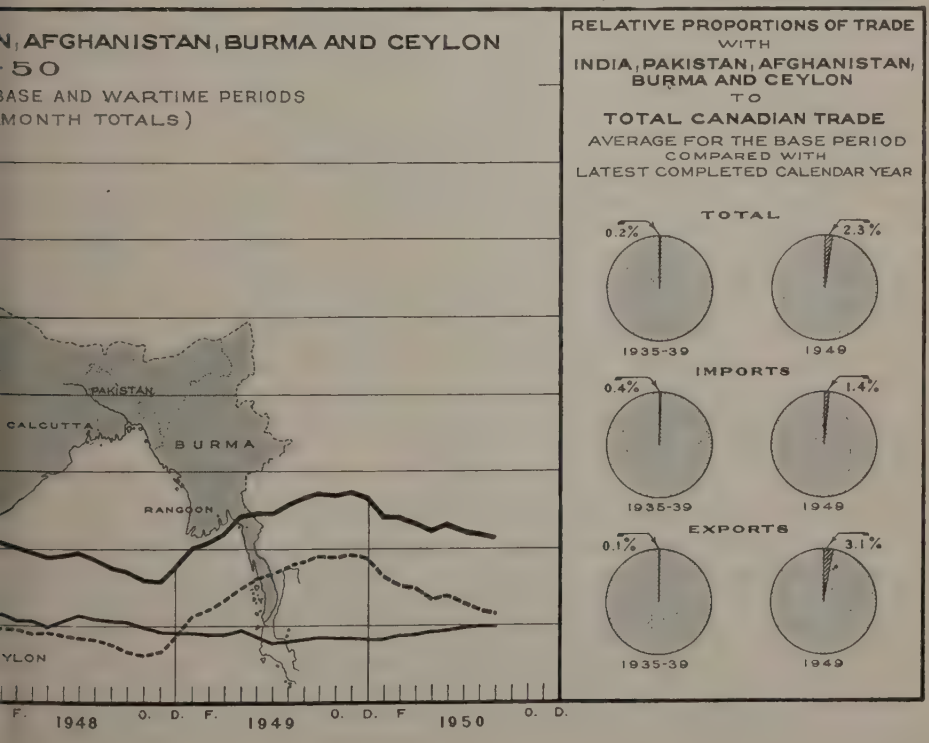
fghanistan, Burma, and Ceylon

EXPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended August					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Afghanistan	[1]	[2]	11	[2]	59	0·1
Burma	[3]	.....	100	0·1	16	[2]
Ceylon	209	5·5	2,358	2·6	4,399	7·6
India	3,617	94·5	71,393	77·8	38,942	67·7
Pakistan	[3]	.....	17,953	19·6	14,121	24·5
TOTAL	3,826	100·0	91,816	100·0	57,538	100·0

[1] ...t. [3] Included with India.

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics



British Motor Show Attracted Many Exhibitors and Buyers

Four hundred of the latest model automobiles displayed at Earl's Court in London by 32 British manufacturers, 12 Canadian and American, 8 French and 3 Italian—Attendance totalled 475,336, one-third more than last year, and included 1,740 overseas buyers, of whom 37 were Canadian.

By B. M. Fillmore, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, October 30, 1950.—Four hundred of the latest model automobiles were displayed at the recent Motor Show in London, by 32 British manufacturers, twelve Canadian and American, eight French and three Italian. Over five hundred exhibitors were brought together under one roof at Earl's Court by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, whose members presented the large number of visitors with a wide range of automobiles, accessories, caravans, motor boats and even yachts. The attendance was 475,336, one-third more than last year, and included 1,740 overseas buyers, of whom 37 were registered as Canadian.

The introduction of many new models at this year's show undoubtedly contributed to the large attendance. The Jaguar Mark 7, with a 3,442 c.c. engine, aroused most interest. Although this car is not yet in production, it is reported that export orders aggregating $4 million have been received. On the Triumph stand was a smart new sports model, incorporating many refinements of North American origin, such as telescopic aerial, push button windows, headlamps built into the wings and concealed by shutters, and electrically-operated hood.

Ford has produced its first new models since the war, the "Consul" and the "Zephyr". They have identical bodies, but the former has a four cylinder engine of 1,508 c.c. capacity, while the latter has a six-cylinder engine of 2,262 c.c. capacity. These cars are due to come off the production line at Dagenham next January, and are expected to be dollar earners. Domestic delivery, however, is five years. The Rootes group has made a number of improvements in its various models, though there are no external changes. The Austin group has produced two new versions of its A-40 and A-70 cars, the former being available as a four-seater sports model, while the latter has been enlarged.

Good use was made in the show of cut-away and transparent exhibits, which are usually made by apprentices at a cost considerably in excess of that for production models. They are works of art, however, and combine sales appeal with instructional value.

Canadian and United States Groups Provide Prestige Exhibits

As in previous postwar years, the Canadian and United States groups were only able to provide prestige exhibits, due to prevailing exchange difficulties, though they were prominently displayed and aroused much interest. Sales of these cars are strictly limited in Great Britain to members of the diplomatic and consular corps, though a number are seen on the roads of this country, more particularly during the tourist season. The advertising during this period of prohibition seems justified, as it reminds the British public that quality merchandise is being pro-

London—Motor Show, at which four hundred of latest model automobiles were displayed by manufacturers in Great Britain, Canada, France, Italy and United States.

duced across the Atlantic, and the display will not be forgotten. It was interesting to note that Nash had produced a car that struck a mean between large American models and the small British makes.

The continental groups, comprising France and Italy, aroused much interest, particularly because they displayed the only baby saloon cars on show. The Renault and the Fiat are inexpensive, with economical gas consumption, and a ready answer to the parking problems of large cities. Probably the most striking car of the whole show, bordering on the fantastic, was a French Delahaye, with a special sports body created by Saoutchik, of Paris.

The postwar transitional phase of automobile design is almost complete. Nearly all cars now have the broad front grill with bench seating, and attention is concentrated on roominess, springing and suspension, with more "gadgets", hitherto confined to North American cars. Nevertheless, despite this transformation, most cars still retain something that is distinctly British.

The Marine section resembled a shipyard. Available for inspection was a range of 47 yachts and motor boats to meet nearly every requirement. The largest were mounted in portable slipways, so that "below the water line", of most importance to the yachtsman, could be examined. One of the largest motor cruisers was earmarked for North America.

Continuing use of metals and alloys was apparent in boat construction, and an example of a plastic hull was also on show. One firm showed a new method of using wood, moulding veneers being glued together to produce material stronger than wood alone.

The British motor industry is Britain's No. 1 dollar earner. Progress made since the war is remarkable, but this must not detract from the fact that more difficult times lie ahead, with increasing competition. A

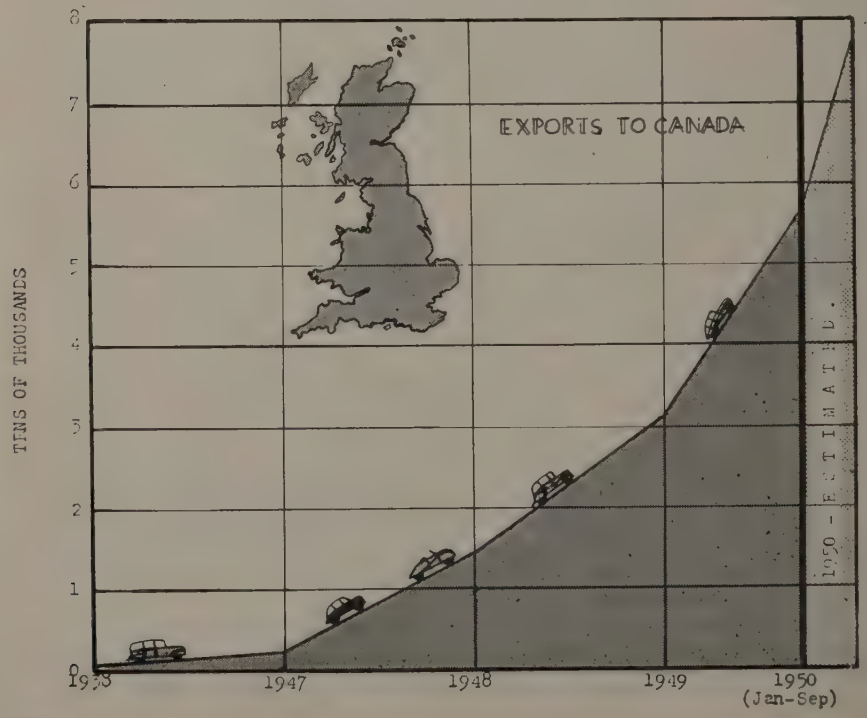
sellers' market prevails, but it is evident from their increasing participation at international shows that France, Italy and Germany will fight for their share. The industry is alive to these problems. If it takes full advantage of a four-year start, together with its reputation for quality and price, there is a sporting chance that its past successes will prevail to posterity.

Canada is Second Best Market for British Cars

The overseas demand for British cars is being maintained, despite difficulties caused by rising world prices for basic materials. Exports to Canada in 1949 totalled 31,200, which is more than twice the figure for 1948, placing Canada second on the list of customers for Britain's cars. Shipments between January and September, 1950, totalled 58,111, which would indicate a record of 72,600 for this year, if the present rate is maintained. This figure represents one-sixth of the United Kingdom production, which is now only 80 per cent of capacity, due to sheet steel and other shortages.

Effects of sterling devaluation on the automobile industry of Britain have been examined in the past year. Sales were beginning to slow down, but the results of devaluation were immediate and gave new impetus to the demand. Higher prices had to be paid by the manufacturer for raw materials, such as aluminum, copper, lead, rubber, wool and cotton fabrics, and costs are again being uplifted by stockpiling by the western democracies. Wage increases demanded by two million workers in basic industries are being negotiated and will probably lead to a further rise in coal and steel prices, and there is a problematic factor in the nationalization

Chart illustrating British automobile exports to Canada, more particularly the postwar increase.



of the steel industry. Perhaps the full increases have yet to be felt by the industry, but if past performance is any indication, the United Kingdom should overcome these difficulties. The recent revaluation of the Canadian dollar has further assisted United Kingdom exporters in the field of competition.

British Automobile Exports

	1938	1947	1948	1949	(Jan.-Sept.) 1950
CANADA	572	1,946	14,478	31,213	58,111
United States	45	1,124	24,475	6,716	12,115
British West Africa	178	2,063	2,434	3,221	1,979
Union of South Africa	3,487	9,504	16,216	18,584	14,432
Southern Rhodesia	401	1,017	2,024	3,171	2,233
British East Africa	470	1,485	3,999	4,189	2,506
Mauritius	217	483	485	457	304
India, Pakistan, etc.	2,940	10,968	13,996	7,069	7,359
British Malaya	2,564	4,464	5,636	5,280	3,835
Ceylon	1,045	2,952	3,134	2,754	1,719
Hong Kong	259	1,517	1,229	1,918	1,132
Australia	3,070	4,423	24,455	51,645	60,306
New Zealand	13,314	13,760	8,135	9,054	10,360
British West Indies	529	2,326	3,412	3,823	2,701
Sweden	1,585	5,696	3,309	3,386	18,601
Belgium	465	11,663	14,753	11,628	10,260
France	35	589	385	428	739
Switzerland	188	5,949	4,866	5,285	4,450
Portugal	641	4,415	7,028	3,761	2,135
Venezuela	....	513	779	870	1,106
Chile	33	570	67	....	....
Brazil	14	2,420	7,101	7,882	4,844
Uruguay	175	1,823	947	1,266	2,026
Argentina	419	3,494	1,033	277	39

Irish Shipping Firm Carried Increased Cargo in Canadian Trade

Dublin, November 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Irish Shipping Limited reported a substantial increase in cargo carried by its vessels in the Canadian trade during the year ended last June, despite reductions in rates that had to be effected. The chairman, E. T. McCarran, stated at the annual meeting on November 8 that the fleet consisted of five old ships of 26,150 tons deadweight and four new vessels of 20,740 tons deadweight on July 1, 1949. The older vessels were sold by the end of that year, and two new ships were placed in service. A third was added to the fleet last March, and two other vessels of 1,400 tons deadweight are on order. One of these is being built in Great Britain and the other in Dublin, both powered with diesel engines.

There was a 47 per cent increase in fuel prices during the year, the freight rate on grain declined, and the general cargo rates on Canadian freight were reduced by 25 per cent. This latter step was taken when the company was refused membership of the Canadian United Kingdom Eastbound Freight Conference, and resulted in a substantial increase in the volume of freight carried.

Competition throughout the shipping world, and particularly in the Baltic service, is keen. The dollar shortage continues to curtail the flow of traffic on the North Atlantic. There has been a fall in the gross revenue of Irish Shipping, Limited, but due to greater individual carrying capacity of new vessels and their higher speed, the fifty voyages in the past year have dealt with 6,000 tons more cargo than the previous year's 67 voyages.

Bananas Provide Honduras With Solid Foundation for Economy

Central American Republic is world's largest exporter, shipments in 1948-49 amounting to nearly 14 million stems, of which nearly two million came to Canada—Foreign exchange position favourable, and no import restrictions are imposed—Coffee production and mining important industries.

By International Trade Relations Division, Foreign Trade Service

(One lempira equals $0.5200 Canadian)

HONDURAS is the largest exporter of bananas, providing the principal support for the economy of that country. Foreign exchange reserves increased during 1949 and this year, and Honduras has not found it necessary to impose import restrictions of any kind. The population is 1,200,000, of which a large proportion is engaged in agriculture, and has a low per capita income.

Banana production, which is largely controlled by the United Fruit Company and the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, expanded rapidly during the 1920's but declined in the 1930's, as a result of disease in the plantations. Production has recently recovered, and the two fruit companies increased their banana acreage from 46,000 acres in 1947 to 53,000 acres in 1948. Exports of bananas in 1948-49 accounted for 34 per cent of the total for Honduras, on the basis of an arbitrary value of fifty cents per stem, set in 1930. The shipments amounted to 13·9 million stems, valued at approximately $13·9 million lempiras, of which 12 million stems were exported to the United States and 1·8 million stems to Canada.

Exports of coffee in 1948-49 were estimated at between 13 and 15 million pounds, an increase of about 18 per cent over the previous year. Exports of coconuts, however, declined to 11·3 million nuts, the lowest figure in several years. Tobacco production remained high, with most of the crop being used for the domestic manufacture of cigarettes and cigars.

Mining was the principal source of foreign exchange in Honduras until the development of its banana plantations, and still provides about 20 per cent of exchange receipts. Most of the production originates with foreign firms, operating under concessions, and prospecting continues. Exports of gold in 1948-49 were valued at $743,000, as compared wtih $661,209 in the previous year. Exports of silver increased from $1·9 million in 1947-48 to $2·5 million the following year.

Large Areas of Honduras Heavily Timbered

Large areas of Honduras are heavily timbered, but transportation problems limit the export of forestry products to pine and mahogany. The overall increase in lumber exports in 1948-49 over the preceding fiscal year amounted to 11 per cent.

Honduras is a surplus producer of livestock, and exports cattle to neighbouring countries.

The fiscal year 1948-49 saw an increase in government receipts to the highest point in Honduran history. Receipts were 27·8 million lempiras, as against expenditures of 26·5 million lempiras. The foreign debt of Honduras was smaller than at any time since 1875.

The foreign trade of Honduras continues to be oriented largely toward the United States. Under a trade agreement between Honduras and the United States, which went into effect in March, 1936, Honduras reduced duties on a number of tariff items. In 1938, Honduras denounced her agreement with Germany, thus leaving the United States as the sole beneficiary of these reductions until now.

According to Honduran statistics, total exports for the year ending June 30, 1949, were valued at 41·5 million lempiras, the highest value reached since 1929-30. About 71 per cent in value went to the United States, with El Salvador, Cuba and Canada as the next most important markets. Total imports for the same period were valued at 67·9 million lempiras, a decrease over the preceding year. Almost 80 per cent of the imports came from the United States, and 74 per cent of all imports consisted of manufactured products.

In spite of Honduras' unfavourable balance of trade in recent years, foreign exchange holdings have been increasing steadily. In May, 1950, foreign exchange assets were valued at $2·84 million, as compared with $2·60 million in December, 1949. No foreign exchange difficulties have been encountered by Honduras, and sufficient dollars are readily available for import needs. Although exchange permits are required for imports, no import restrictions or prohibitions have been introduced.

Canadian Delegation Leaves Honduras

Possibilities of a commercial agreement between Canada and Honduras were explored by the Canadian delegation visiting a number of Latin American countries, which has concluded its visit to Tegucigalpa. Goods imported by Canada or Honduras from the other are subject to the general tariff rates of duty.

Canadian exports to Honduras have averaged about $665,000 in value during the three years, 1947-49. Canadian imports from Honduras in the same period have averaged $6·7 million. Manufactured fertilizers account for a high proportion of Canada's exports to Honduras. Other exports include soda and sodium compounds, artificial silk, wheat, wheat flour, felt hats, sewing machines, copper wire and rubber tires. About 95 per cent of Canada's imports from Honduras consist of bananas, that country being the largest source of supply to the Canadian market. Grapefruit, oranges and manila fibre are also purchased by Canada from Honduras.

Continuance of Joint Organization Wool Marketing System Approved

Wellington, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Plans for the continuance of the joint organization system of wool marketing have been given international assent and the way is now clear for the three wool-producing countries, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, and the United Kingdom to implement a Commonwealth scheme with reserve or floor prices as its centre feature. The proposals have been under discussion for a long time and agreement between the Dominions and Britain was reached some time back but international assent had to be sought in terms of the Havana Charter. The arrangement to continue the joint organizations operations has no relation to proposals for the purchase by the United States of wool for military purposes.

Mexican Newsprint Requirements Mainly Imported from Canada

Although many kinds of paper and paperboard produced, and pulp output has increased 40 per cent since the war, country is entirely dependent on foreign mills for newsprint —More than 70 per cent of needs imported from Canada.

By Clive B. Smith, Office of Commercial Counsellor for Canada

MEXICO CITY, October 15, 1950.—Although Mexico is producing many kinds of paper and paperboard, and pulp production has increased over 40 per cent since the war, this country depends entirely on foreign mills for newsprint. This market is worth about $3,000,000 a year to Canada, from which Mexico obtains more than 70 per cent of her requirements. Whereas Canada occupies a dominant position in the newsprint market, the United States supplies over 80 per cent of all paper imports.

The demand for newsprint, as for all types of paper, will continue to increase for many years to come. Current consumption and particularly imports are not fully indicative of the strength of the market, importation having been seriously affected by the devaluation of the Mexican peso in 1948-49, which led to an eighty per cent loss in dollar purchasing power, and is an important factor in the restriction of newsprint imports this year to between 62,000 and 63,000 tons.

The production of newsprint from bagasse, or sugar cane waste, which was contemplated in 1948-49, has failed to materialize. A mill in Zacatepec, State of Morelos, where this production was planned, is producing coarse papers.

Mexican Imports of Canadian Newsprint and Paperboard

	1948	1949	Jan.-June, 1950
Newsprint	U.S.$2,274,632	U.S.$3,292,059	U.S.$697,461
Other papers	75,000	63,000	15,300
Paperboard	23,171	15,347	3,495

Of the 32,288 metric tons of chemical pulp for paper imported in 1948, Sweden supplied 18,850 and the United States 12,770. Last year, the United States and Sweden about equally shared the bulk of the market although Finland supplied over 6,000 metric tons and small quantities were imported from Canada, Norway and Portugal.

The total production of pulp in Mexico in 1949 amounted to 72,950 metric tons, as compared with 71,698 metric tons in 1948. This latter figure was 20,590 metric tons above that of 1947 and was made up of 47,456 metric tons of unbleached sulphate pulp; 20,684 metric tons of mechanical pulp and 3,558 metric tons of unbleached sulphite pulp.

Currency devaluation has been the chief factor in reducing stocks of pulp held by domestic paper manufacturers to probably the lowest level in the postwar period. At the same time, the quality of paper produced by Mexican mills has tended to deteriorate because of the use of locally manufactured mechanical pulp and large quantities of waste paper.

Consumption of pulp by local mills reached 99,560 metric tons in 1949, or about 3,000 metric tons more than in the preceding year. Unbleached sulphite pulp accounted for at least half of local consumption last year. Chemical pulp for paper comprises ninety-eight per cent of all current imports which are averaging a total of about 34,000 metric tons annually.

An important new factor in the Mexican paper industry is Productora de Papel, S.A., of Monterey, a northern industrial city. The plant has been built over a period of 2½ years and it will supply the northern region with fine papers and light-weight boards. The owners have installed two Fourdrinier machines, both with three presses and equipped with forty 48-inch dryers. Power is supplied from the company's own plant, which generates 2,500 kilowatts.

National production of paperboard also is being increased by the firm, Cartonajes de Estrella, S.A., of Mexico City, which has completed the installation of a new mill housing a 6-cylinder board machine, capable of producing 35 short tons a day.

The narrowing margin between national production and consumption of various types of paper and paperboard can be gauged from the following:

Mexican Production and Consumption of Paper and Paperboard

	1948		1949	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
	(Metric tons)			
Printing papers	15,438	18,888	16,950	18,150
Writing and other fine papers	18,458	21,018	21,950	24,950
Coarse papers, including wrapping papers	49,326	54,444	53,000	54,500
Tissue	3,653	6,488	5,100	6,600
Others	6,445	6,445	7,000	7,500
Paperboard	40,626	43,144	42,300	45,050
Total of paper	93,820	107,283	104,000	111,700
Total of paperboard	40,626	43,144	42,300	45,050
Total	134,446	150,427	146,300	156,750

In the past few years, the Mexican paper industry has more than tripled its production capacity. The possibilities of improving the quality of finer grades of paper and paperboard are good. But, in pulp and newsprint Mexico is, and certainly will continue to be, among the strongest markets in Latin America.

Australia and Brazil Negotiate Trade Agreement

Sydney, N.S.W., October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—Australia has negotiated a trade agreement with Brazil, which is expected to result in exports to that country of £1·5 million and imports into Australia of £3·5 million. Exports from this country to Brazil have been very small, being valued at only £50,000 in the twelve months ended last June. In 1948-49, however, shipments were valued at £500,000, due largely to shipments of flour. In the succeeding twelve months, exports dropped to £160,000. Import restrictions imposed by Brazil in an effort to conserve foreign exchange were largely responsible for the decline.

The new trade arrangement provides for a substantial increase in purchases by Brazil and covers certain manufactured goods as well as wool, leather and grain. Brazil has undertaken to issue import licences for electrical appliances, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, tools, radio parts, road machinery, diesel engines, pumps, automotive spare parts, X-ray equipment, bicycles and a wide range of machinery.

In the reverse direction, Australia has said that she will admit substantial quantities of raw cotton, lumber, plywood and veneers, waxes, oils, coffee and tobacco.

The schedules under the trade arrangement can be revised from time to time to suit changing conditions and manufacturers and exporters have been urged to inform the Australian authorities of commodities which they wish to sell.

Sharp Reduction in United States Building Construction Expected

Forecast of 1951 building activity estimates an increase of only $680 millions in public building, against a decrease of $5,470 millions in private construction—Availability of materials will be a major obstacle in building, particularly in private residential construction.

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary for Canada

WASHINGTON, November 20, 1950.—New building construction in the United States in 1951 is expected to be about 17½ per cent below the 1950 figure. Recent meetings in Washington between the National Production Authority and two building construction advisory committees, have produced a forecast of 1951 building activity which estimates an increase of only $680 millions in public building, against a decrease of $5,470 millions in private construction. The value of all private residential construction in 1951 is expected to be as much as 46 per cent below the present estimates for 1950.

The figures given below are based on estimates of the availability of materials, the effects of mortgage credit restrictions, and the continuing of the present rate of industrial mobilization for defence. Materials availabilities will be a major obstacle in building, particularly in private residential construction. Cutbacks, for stockpiling and defence contracts, of from 15 per cent to 35 per cent in steel and non-ferrous metals, will sharply reduce supplies of house fittings, fixtures, wiring, pipe, structural metals, and also shrink the supply of utilities and appliances for these homes.

Building Construction in United States

Millions of Dollars	Latest estimate for 1950	Latest estimate for 1951	Per Cent change 1950-51
Private Total	20,490	15,020	— 26.7
Residential Total	12,345	6,670	— 46.0
New dwelling units	11,275	5,600	— 50.3
Additions and alterations	900	900	....
Non-housekeeping	170	170	....
Non-residential Total	3,755	3,600	— 4.1
Industrial	1,065	1,250	+ 17.4
Commercial	1,275	1,250	— 2.0
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	400	500	+ 25.0
Stores, restaurants and garages	875	750	— 14.3
Other non-residential	1,415	1,100	— 22.3
Religious	400	300	— 25.0
Educational	295	325	+ 10.2
Social and recreational	240	75	— 68.8
Hospital and institutional	345	300	— 13.0
Miscellaneous	135	100	— 25.9
Farm Construction	1,090	1,250	+ 14.7
Operator's dwellings	530	550	+ 3.8
Service buildings	560	700	+ 25.0
Public Utilities	3,185	3,400	+ 6.8
Railroads	310	300	— 3.2
Telephone and telegraph	475	450	— 5.3
Other public utilities	2,400	2,650	+ 10.4
Local transit	40	40	....
Pipelines	155	175	+ 12.9
Electric light and power	1,355	1,485	+ 9.6
Gas	850	950	+ 11.8
All Other Private	115	100	— 13.0

Building Construction in United States—Concluded

Millions of Dollars	Latest estimate for 1950	Latest estimate for 1951	Per Cent change 1950-51
Public Total	6,880	7,560	+ 9.9
Residential building	335	400	+ 19.4
Non-residential building	2,255	2,520	+ 11.8
Industrial	200	350	+ 75.0
Educational	1,125	1,300	+ 15.6
Hospital and institutional	455	445	— 2.2
Other non-residential	475	425	— 10.5
Social and recreational	145	65	— 55.2
Public administration	160	175	+ 9.4
Miscellaneous	170	185	+ 8.8
Military and naval facilities	150	500	+233.3
Highway, streets and roads	2,350	2,500	+ 6.4
Sewage disposal and water supply	655	625	— 4.6
Publicly-owned utilities	175	150	— 14.3
Conservation and development	860	775	— 9.9
Bureau of reclamation	260	225	— 13.5
Army engineers	500	450	— 10.0
Tennessee valley authority	40	50	+ 25.0
Other	60	50	— 16.7
All other public construction	100	90	— 10.0

This table, the result of recent conferences between two construction industry advisory committees and the construction division of the National Production Authority, does not represent official United States Department of Commerce thinking, but might be regarded as more or less of a compromise between the views of industry and government.

Although it is perhaps too early to arrive at a reliable estimate of the effect on private residential construction which Regulation X, the Federal Reserve Board tightener on mortgage credit, may have, the fall in private housing since August has been much more than can be attributed to seasonal decline or satiation of the homes market. Regulation X is seen in some building groups' circles as being too severe, and possibly requiring moderation early in 1951. Any relaxing of Regulation X's mortgage credit terms would have to come early in 1951, to allow time enough for the residential building market to brighten up again, and builders to revise their present plans.

Westbound Freight Rates from Continent Increased

Brussels, November 18, 1950.—(FTS)—The Canadian Continental Westbound Freight Conference has decided to increase by 15 per cent freight rates to Eastern Canadian ports from those in the Hamburg-Bordeaux range, effective February 1, 1951. In the case of iron and steel, the increase will amount to $2 per ton.

Italian Merchant Fleet Sixth Largest in World

Rome, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Before the war, Italy's merchant fleet consisted of 3,609 ships, with a gross registered tonnage of 3,434,000. At the end of the war there were only 231 ships, totalling 373,167 tons. As a result of salvage operations and government and ECA assistance, the fleet now ranks sixth in the world. At the end of last June there were 926 ships over 100 tons, with a tonnage of 2,663,000, as follows: 107 passenger and combined passenger-cargo ships, 557 dry cargo, 132 tankers, 99 special types and 31 fishing. In addition, the principal parastatal holding company has 21 vessels building, with an additional tonnage of 209,000.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	September			January—September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	9·0	28·4	41·8	91·9	261·2	334·8
Animals and Animal Products	1·9	6·9	7·5	19·1	55·7	56·6
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6·9	20·0	31·8	65·4	259·7	255·0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·8	8·0	8·7	23·8	62·9	72·1
Iron and Products	11·6	69·1	77·3	125·0	703·6	722·1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·3	12·6	21·5	29·3	124·1	150·6
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	12·4	51·2	62·5	90·1	394·5	431·6
Chemicals and Allied Products	3·1	10·6	13·6	24·4	93·6	115·2
Miscellaneous Commodities	5·5	14·8	15·0	36·8	118·7	121·6
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	56·4	221·6	279·7	506·0	2,073·9	2,259·5
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	1,533	5,325	7,940	15,480	49,252	67,570
Nuts	306	1,865	1,128	2,176	16,529	16,615
Vegetables	130	162	306	5,160	15,335	20,547
Grains and products	949	2,161	4,511	13,329	15,059	24,410
Sugar and products	1,750	5,088	7,358	14,730	48,038	54,153
Cocoa and chocolate	134	1,543	1,646	1,463	11,751	12,230
Coffee and chicory	254	2,183	5,039	3,007	18,874	30,557
Tea	766	2,058	1,794	7,033	16,795	21,585
Beverages, alcoholic	649	1,568	1,522	4,288	14,509	10,840
Gums and resins	126	540	648	1,021	4,027	4,024
Oils, vegetable	762	1,838	2,312	9,293	16,351	23,736
Rubber and products	723	1,787	5,556	7,704	21,244	30,515
Tobacco	195	360	319	1,630	2,825	2,818
Vegetable products, other	751	1,892	1,688	5,596	10,611	15,190
TOTAL	9,027	28,370	41,766	91,910	261,199	334,789
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	243	747	393	1,810	3,817	2,907
Furs and products	346	1,783	2,154	4,766	14,924	15,686
Hides and skins, raw	190	1,359	1,082	1,722	10,008	8,295
Leather, unmanufactured	230	474	702	1,895	4,860	5,751
Leather, manufactured	304	604	668	1,902	4,284	4,791
Animal oils, fats, greases	68	468	680	615	3,198	3,502
Animals and products, other	535	1,481	1,840	6,417	14,576	15,630
TOTAL	1,916	6,917	7,520	19,126	55,666	56,561
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	604	4,147	9,983	8,608	44,510	58,380
Cotton products	1,418	3,269	4,839	12,516	60,560	48,736
Flax, hemp, jute and products	746	1,694	2,277	6,216	15,184	19,179
Silk and products	608	420	643	5,010	4,004	5,174
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	651	2,026	4,517	7,235	29,681	38,035
Wool products	1,305	4,166	4,229	12,246	53,156	39,091
Artificial silk and products	383	1,390	1,656	2,687	25,357	14,757
Textile products, other	1,147	2,884	3,693	10,920	27,245	31,688
TOTAL	6,861	19,997	31,836	65,438	259,696	255,040
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	366	1,419	1,442	4,036	11,696	13,050
Wood, manufactured	373	1,282	1,498	3,208	11,183	11,716
Paper	660	1,636	1,929	5,565	14,673	16,504
Books and printed matter	1,388	3,650	3,788	11,034	25,356	30,789
Total	2,786	7,987	8,656	23,842	62,907	72,059
Iron and its products—						
Iron ore	439	668	3,341	2,108	9,739	11,112
Scrap	32	565	576	487	7,187	3,699
Castings and forgings	241	740	1,003	1,976	9,942	6,515
Rolling mill products	1,758	7,621	8,746	18,246	85,563	63,424
Pipes, tubes and fittings	119	2,442	2,683	1,537	23,926	27,987

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	September			January—September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Wire and chain	96	779	869	1,566	9,859	7,439
Farm implements and machinery	1,443	14,085	8,922	18,434	141,751	134,046
Hardware and cutlery	172	885	909	1,605	9,151	8,147
Household machinery	265	792	970	2,031	7,901	9,562
Mining, metallurgical machinery	489	3,386	3,225	4,185	26,619	20,714
Business, printing machinery	448	1,969	1,636	4,525	18,244	19,241
Other non-farm machinery	1,653	10,417	11,493	18,471	111,776	113,896
Tools	165	825	1,081	1,737	8,485	9,292
Autos, freight and passenger	328	3,356	6,292	9,644	34,002	62,327
Automobile parts	1,527	10,132	13,602	16,767	88,285	115,526
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	376	1,060	1,066	1,796	11,685	13,019
Engines and boilers	594	4,062	3,710	6,502	46,215	41,301
Cooking and heating apparatus	209	947	1,257	1,129	7,979	9,500
Iron products, other	1,206	4,405	5,883	12,217	45,273	45,349
TOTAL	11,560	69,136	77,266	124,961	703,584	722,097
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—						
Aluminium and products	676	1,926	2,379	3,763	13,320	11,813
Brass, copper, and products	194	1,089	1,477	2,381	11,062	11,924
Tin	218	228	1,233	1,727	6,519	6,544
Precious metals (except gold)	194	529	5,144	2,081	11,340	22,162
Clocks and watches	223	429	889	1,577	4,652	8,714
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,030	5,288	6,490	9,816	49,716	59,093
Non-ferrous products, other	776	3,066	3,922	7,986	27,474	30,308
TOTAL	3,310	12,555	21,532	29,333	124,083	150,558
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products	583	2,655	2,857	5,958	25,085	24,128
Coal	3,358	12,932	18,072	25,581	107,075	125,675
Coal products	250	1,430	1,433	2,320	11,257	10,451
Glass and glassware	570	2,060	2,260	4,718	18,179	20,134
Petroleum, crude	5,459	17,533	19,984	31,347	138,107	144,683
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,096	9,707	13,199	11,115	61,710	71,112
Stone and products	580	2,761	2,264	5,113	17,593	17,506
Non-metallic products, other	527	2,134	2,431	3,994	15,530	17,875
TOTAL	12,422	51,212	62,501	90,145	394,536	431,563
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids	119	307	524	1,168	2,868	4,063
Cellulose products	135	487	504	1,270	4,064	4,522
Drugs and medicines	260	1,155	1,307	2,659	11,173	14,397
Dyeing and tanning materials	372	774	1,311	2,707	7,432	9,001
Fertilizers	294	859	552	1,770	5,077	6,008
Paints and varnishes	336	1,155	1,762	2,600	9,473	13,019
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	825	1,600	2,284	5,785	14,033	16,968
Synthetic resins and products	86	1,354	1,818	625	11,471	15,248
Chemical products, other	650	2,955	3,562	5,848	27,996	31,992
TOTAL	3,078	10,645	13,622	24,432	93,587	115,219
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films	100	327	448	1,052	2,849	3,416
Toys and sporting goods	236	577	654	1,705	4,380	4,770
Refrigerators and parts	47	631	1,155	1,052	5,362	10,150
Musical instruments	120	307	325	903	2,793	2,728
Scientific equipment	369	1,577	1,695	3,283	15,192	16,695
Aircraft and parts	606	779	667	2,528	10,577	7,430
Works of art	61	169	168	901	1,804	1,860
Canadian Tourists' purchases	1,200	4,590	4,262	6,180	21,090	22,779
Parcels of small value	337	1,056	489	3,288	10,665	6,536
Wax, mineral and vegetable	38	179	207	305	1,468	1,816
Miscellaneous consumer goods	486	829	1,030	3,794	7,129	8,881
Miscellaneous, other	1,138	1,601	1,987	7,311	17,302	18,546
Canadian goods returned	302	420	389	1,682	4,317	4,868
Non-commercial articles	412	1,707	1,495	2,782	13,743	11,119
TOTAL	5,451	14,750	14,972	36,765	118,669	121,593

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	September			January—September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
All Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	9,027	28,370	41,766	91,910	261,199	334,789
Animals and Animal Products	1,916	6,917	7,520	19,126	55,666	56,561
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6,861	19,997	31,836	65,438	259,696	255,040
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,786	7,987	8,656	23,842	62,907	72,059
Iron and Products	11,560	69,136	77,266	124,961	703,584	722,097
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,310	12,555	21,532	29,333	124,082	150,558
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	12,422	51,212	62,501	90,145	394,536	431,563
Chemicals and Allied Products	3,078	10,645	13,622	24,432	93,587	115,219
Miscellaneous Commodities	5,451	14,750	14,972	36,765	118,669	121,593
TOTAL	56,412	221,569	279,671	505,953	2,073,927	2,259,479
United Kingdom						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,323	1,788	2,593	11,741	12,372	20,141
Animals and Animal Products	416	520	898	3,415	4,438	6,648
Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,353	7,181	9,412	30,835	101,264	81,694
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	339	262	326	2,567	2,364	2,620
Iron and Products	1,226	6,514	11,723	17,267	63,792	107,868
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	390	853	5,778	4,234	14,599	27,195
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,482	2,528	2,553	9,509	20,326	21,895
Chemicals and Allied Products	685	564	1,400	4,718	5,693	9,818
Miscellaneous Commodities	801	1,733	1,530	5,357	15,865	12,486
TOTAL	10,015	21,943	36,213	89,644	240,713	290,364
United States						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	3,086	9,298	13,083	36,869	98,368	125,508
Animals and Animal Products	901	5,072	4,925	8,327	39,712	37,738
Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,026	6,375	9,647	21,288	101,732	98,131
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,215	7,522	7,966	19,662	58,157	66,458
Iron and Products	9,872	61,441	63,668	102,912	626,162	601,701
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,904	9,309	11,380	18,605	87,745	97,022
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	8,841	37,675	43,169	68,188	284,123	302,312
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,861	9,479	11,665	16,457	83,052	99,128
Miscellaneous Commodities	4,000	11,822	11,849	27,095	91,529	97,100
TOTAL	34,705	157,993	177,353	319,403	1,470,580	1,525,099

Shipping Service Between Canada and Venezuela to be Increased

Caracas, November 18, 1950.—(FTS)—Because of the increasing commercial exchange between Canada and Venezuela, the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, the shipping line owned jointly by the governments of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, recently announced that it would increase its maritime service between Canada and Venezuela, starting next year. The company hopes to maintain a 15-day service between these two countries as opposed to the monthly service which has been in effect since the extension of its service to Canada in April, 1950.

Value of Canadian Lime Output Higher

Production of lime from Canadian limestone during 1949 amounted to 1,018,823 tons valued at $11,309,820 compared with 1,053,584 tons valued at $10,655,062 in 1948. The output of quicklime was 798,187 tons, and of hydrated lime, 220,636 tons, as against 850,043 and 203,541 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of persons employed by the industry decreased slightly to 1,060 from 1,121 in 1948, while salaries and wages rose to $2,485,601 in 1949 from $2,459,299.

Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

Impressions of the Third Canadian International Trade Fair, conveyed in the form of press interviews, letters to the Trade Fair Administration, and reports by commodity officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce, have been summarized for the information of firms that may be contemplating participation at the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair, being held from May 28 to June 8, 1951. These are as follows:

Textile Products, Apparel and Accessories

Canada and England were the most prominent exhibitors in the textile group, with France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia well represented. Following are a sampling of comments made during and after the fair by textile exhibitors:

Irish linenware firm: "Substantial quantities of lace, hemstitch and scallop-trimmed linenware were sold to large Canadian departmental and chain stores and to United States buyers. The company had drawn up special designs to suit the tastes of the North American market, and were so pleased with the results of this year's fair that they planned to double their space in the 1951 Canadian International Trade Fair."

British wool textile group: "Our demonstration was designed to revitalize interest in British woollens—and met with much success in that direction. Visitors showed a tremendous amount of general interest, and many inquiries were received from both the trade and the public."

British textile firm: "Has sold production for next eight months. Market offers such possibilities that they have decided to open a factory in Canada. Have been well satisfied with trade fair response, organization and efficiency."

French textile group: Just began to enter Canadian market two months ago, when appointed Canadian representative. He had just started to study Canadian market needs, but buyers at fair approved of goods offered. In about a year expects to have established self in market.

Manitoba apparel group: "The fair provided a strategic location in which we could meet the right people, suppliers as well as buyers, and compare our products. Winnipeg sportswear manufacturers were able to arrange the purchase from Britain of $100,000 worth of textiles, not available in Canada, to be used for apparel for a Chicago department store whose buyers visited the fair; to discuss preliminary plans for shipping ski wear to New Zealand; and to place a sample order of cloth with a Czech firm."

Indian textile firm: "Reported fourteen sales made to the fourteen buyers to whom they had shown their fabrics."

British dyeing association: Old established firm recently opened a branch in Canada. Satisfied with the advertising value of the fair, as they have nothing to sell in actual commodities.

Scottish children's clothing firm: Very well satisfied with excellent arrangements at fair. Great interest in exhibit and are sure of excellent results. Visitors to stand came from Lebanon, England and Quebec, and buyers, who flew up from New York.

Montreal textile firm: Contacted "new" British West Indies, Central American and other buyers.

United Kingdom textile spokesman: "Probably all the main buyers in the Toronto locality paid a visit to the exhibit. Buyers from farther afield in Canada and the United States were introduced to agents and some business should result in the near future."

Canadian agent for Austrian textile mill: "Reported to have sold large quantities of broadcloth at fair, and as result has high hopes for success of a new plant he has just established to manufacture these textiles in Canada."

Australian fur dealer: "Oblivious of advance warnings that he was bringing coals to Newcastle, he found his gamble paid off with several thousand dollars worth of furs sold to department stores. Think future bookings will prove satisfactory."

French textile manufacturers: "Many new contacts made; results gratifying from that angle."

Jewellery

The jewellery exhibit was large and comprehensive, ranging from inexpensive costume pieces to precious gems. Great Britain was the largest exhibitor in this group, with more than 3,000 square feet of space devoted to British jewellery products. About 75 firms sponsored a composite exhibit, which featured exact replicas of the British crown jewels. France and India followed Britain in the amount of space used for displaying jewellery.

Australian jewellery firm: "Succeeded in obtaining healthy sample orders from two big department stores and a leading Canadian jewellery firm. Interest in the costume jewellery, introduced to Canada through the trade fair, prompts the consideration of setting up a finishing plant in Toronto."

French jewellery firm: "Made excellent contacts which he expected to result in substantial orders."

British jewellery firm: "Advised that their specially-designed cufflinks, displayed for the first time in Canada at the International Trade Fair, have resulted in orders totalling $30,000."

Footwear, Leather Products and Smokers' Accessories

A Newfoundland sealskin leather products and fur business: "Spoke enthusiastically of both the success of the fair as a whole and the tremendous interest shown in their exhibits . . . emphasized that the fair was distinctly a trade fair with most remarkable success from a business standpoint, as well as of general public interest."

Czechoslovakian leather and leather products firm: "Business resulting from fair during last two years excellent, and this year seems to be no exception. Reception and interest have been more evident than ever and there is no doubt that they will be back next year."

A Dutch cigar exhibitor: "Four thousand cigars were sold between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. during one day at the fair. Sold 15,000 of other cigar varieties during first five days."

Spanish manufacturer of leather handbags: "Considerable interest shown by department store buyers, particularly as the goods shown had a distinctive appeal."

Czechoslovakian leather goods firm: Particular interest displayed in various handicrafts on exhibit, as well as the leather purses, attaché cases and luggage."

Recreational Products and Equipment

Recreational goods, ranging from dolls to bicycles, from five countries were shown. Many of the products new to the Canadian market.

United States handicraft firm: "Exhibited for the first time at the trade fair this year, and during the first three days alone made 35 entirely new contacts, ten of which resulted in substantial orders. Company actually received orders from two United States buyers who discovered these products for the first time at the trade fair. Another new contact was made with a buyer from Trinidad."

English toy company: "Exhibited new 'walking doll'. Large shipment sent to two major Toronto stores during first three days of fair."

Belgian bicycle firm: "Made two agency connections. Pleased with results."

English producer of doll carriages: "Testing out market. If sufficient interest shown may take up question of establishing Canadian factory. Meanwhile, appreciate opportunity of getting public reaction to the line. Toronto department store bought complete exhibit."

Canadian manufacturer of bicycles, prams, wooden toys, furniture and other toys: "Delighted, not so much with business booked, but with quality of inquiries received and opportunity of showing lines to the public."

Canadian representative of English toy firm: "Very pleased with show. Booked nice orders and said it would have taken him a year or two to accomplish what he did in two weeks at the trade fair."

English manufacturer of baby carriages: "Display entirely sold out during fair. Plans to establish an assembly plant in Canada."

English toy firm: "Closed deals for shipment to Trinidad and Hong Kong during fair."

French bicycle, toy manufacturer: "Since last year's showing have sold about 200 French styled bicycles, mostly in Quebec province. Several connections made this year."

Canadian agent for United States golf equipment manufacturer: "Pleased with the reception accorded their display by visiting buyers."

Plans Made for Decennial Census Next Year

Preparations for Canada's ninth decennial census, which will commence on June 1, 1951, and comprise census of population, agriculture, housing, the commercial fishing industry and distribution (wholesale and retail trade), are nearing completion. The time schedule calls for completion of the field work in from one month to six weeks, and a count of the population by March 21, 1952. More complicated tabulations, including classification by various characteristics of the population, are scheduled for completion by March 31, 1953.

As compared with a population of 11,507,000 in 1941, it is expected that the 1951 census will show a population of more than 14,000,000, which will represent the largest absolute increase in any decade since the first Dominion census was taken in 1871.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Increased Australian Duties on Iron and Steel Hoop Deferred

Sydney, N.S.W., October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Deferred duties under Item 136(F)(3) of the Australian Customs Tariff, covering "iron and steel hoop, not elsewhere included in the tariff, except 12 gauge (Birmingham sheet gauge) and thicker, including galvanized; and cold rolled, from 0·375 inch to 6 inches in width both sizes inclusive, and from 0·0148 inch to 0·08 inch in thickness both sizes inclusive", that were to have gone into effect on October 1, 1950, have been further postponed until April 1, 1951. At present this commodity is free of duty under the British preferential tariff and dutiable at 12·5 per cent ad valorem under the most-favoured-nation tariff. Deferred rates are 10 per cent ad valorem under the British preferential tariff and 10 per cent plus 70 shillings per ton (2,240 pounds) under the most-favoured-nation tariff. The British preferential tariff applies to imports from Canada and the most-favoured-nation tariff applies to most non-British countries, including the United States.

Austria Has Abolished Multiple Exchange Rates

Berne, November 16, 1950.—Austria has abolished the multiple exchange rates that were formerly applicable to imports, and established a single rate of 21·36 schillings to one United States dollar for all payments, both exports and imports, effective October 6, 1950.

Prior to this change, certain essential imports were payable at a "basic" rate of 14·40 schillings to one United States dollar, some less essential goods at a "premium" rate of 26 schillings, and all other imports at an "average" rate of 21·36 schillings to the United States dollar.

While all imports and exports and other costs connected with such traffic are now payable at the "average" rate of exchange, other transactions, such as travel and financial remittances, remain subject to the premium rate of 26 schillings to one United States dollar.

Belgian Sales Tax on Certain Foodstuffs Reduced

Brussels, November 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective November 1, 1950, Belgium reduced the sales tax from 9 to 4½ per cent on canned fish, including salmon and certain other foodstuffs, such as biscuits and biscuit products, powdered cocoa, fancy articles of chocolate, chicory, certain edible oils and yeast. The tax, which is only payable once, is applicable to domestic as well as imported goods. This measure has been taken in order to combat the pronounced rise in the cost of living index since the outbreak of the Korean conflict.

Greece Limits Import Permits

Athens, November 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Import permits are being granted to the extent of 50 per cent of the amounts authorized under the schedule for the previous period, although the preliminary import licensing schedule for the period July 1 to December 31, 1950, has not been replaced by a final schedule, pending announcement of Greece's drawing rights under the European Payments Union.

Ireland to Introduce New Food Regulations

Dublin, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—New and far-reaching food hygiene regulations are being introduced in Ireland, and will come into operation on February 1, 1951. The introduction of these regulations is part of the vigorous campaign which the Department of Health is carrying on to improve conditions in Ireland.

The new regulations are calculated to ensure that the premises and personnel of shops, hotels and restaurants, and others concerned in the manufacture, preparation, importation, storage, and distribution of food shall comply with a recognized standard of cleanliness.

As Ireland is a food-producing country and the great bulk of the food consumed has but a short journey and a brief space between producer and consumer, food in Ireland is usually fresh and of good quality. It is often unwrapped, however, and the methods of handling and distribution have not been in conformity with modern ideas.

The spread of electricity and other amenities throughout the country now makes possible the enforcement of standards of cleaning, sanitary accommodation, refrigeration, sterilization, and lighting which have hitherto been unattainable. A more educated public opinion now supports the government in the steps being taken to prevent food contamination and the spread of disease.

Jamaica to License Bona Fide Samples

Kingston, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—Jamaica will issue licences for the importation of bona fide trade samples in reasonable quantities not exceeding $20 in value in respect of commodities provisionally included under the British West Indies liberalized dollar import program. These licences, which must be obtained before shipment of the goods from Canada, will be granted on condition that no funds will be remitted from the colony in payment. If, in any special case, the release of dollars is required, consideration will be given to such release on the merits of the case.

Bona fide samples of no commercial value in respect of commodities under the program will be admitted without the production of an import licence.

(Editor's Note—See *Foreign Trade*, November 18, 1950, page 882, *re* samples imported into other British West Indian colonies.)

New Zealand to License Imports of Canadian Steel Tapes

Wellington, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department announces that licences granted in respect of artificers' tools from dollar sources during the 1951 licensing period will be available for imports of steel tapes.

Directory of Pulp and Paper Industry Published

The 1950 edition of the National Directory of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Industries, copies of which are available for $3 each from the Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada, has been prepared from the latest available statistics furnished by manufacturers and distributors of pulp, paper and board.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

St. John's (Nfld.)—December 1-2.
Saint John—December 5.
Sherbrooke—December 6.
Winnipeg—December 8.
Calgary—December 11.
Vancouver—December 13-20.
Edmonton—December 22.
Toronto—January 5-20, 1951.
Ottawa—January 29-February 1.
Montreal—February 2-13.

K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong since February, 1947, is making a tour of Canada before proceeding to his new post in Cape Town, South Africa, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Ottawa—November 27-December 4.
Montreal—December 5-16.
Ottawa—December 18-20.

Great Britain to Buy Coarse Grains from Russia

London, November 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Food announces that, following discussions in Moscow between representatives of the Ministry of Food and Exportkhleb, a contract had been signed for the supply to the United Kingdom of 300,000 tons of maize, 425,000 tons of barley and 75,000 tons of oats.

The contract comes into force immediately and the first shipments of grain are expected to be made shortly. The quantities supplied under last year's contract were 400,000 tons of maize, 500,000 tons of barley, and 100,000 tons of oats.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

Sao Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail; Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Hanava—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main — L. H. Ausman, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor. Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England. East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Nov. 20	Nominal Quotations Nov. 27
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2080	·2081
		Free	·2085	·0770	·0728
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0487	·0487
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3296	2·3603
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0207	·0207
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0173	·0173
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6067	·6069
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0567	·0567
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2184	·2185
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0213	·0213
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5333	·5358
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1856	·1857
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0400	1·0403
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0209	·0209
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1508	·1508
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0400	1·0403
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0686	·0687
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·9864	2·9873
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4160	·4161
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6234	2·6242
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0164	·0164
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2476	·2477
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0400	1·0403
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2080	·2081
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5200	·5202
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1797	·1798
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0638	·0638
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2184	·2185
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9120	2·9129
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9120	2·9129
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9120	2·9129
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9120	2·9129
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1203	·1204
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2737	·2738
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5515	·5516
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9120	2·9129
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2080	·2081
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1456	·1456
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3144	·3145
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0400	1·0403
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0676	·0693
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5200	·5202
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0363	·0363
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3397	·3398
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0955	·0955
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2010	·2010
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2387	·2388
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3698	·3699
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9120	2·9129
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9120	2·9129
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0400	1·0403
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6846	·6848
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3104	·3105
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

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